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FLOR DE DINDIGUL
CIGARS.

No. 737.—ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

London, Sunday, November 24, 1895.

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The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

THIRD EDITION.

THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

TROUBLES IN TURKEY. FRESH MASSACRES; 20 VILLAGES BURNED.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The "Matin's" special correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that 20 villages have been burned in the north-west of Aleppo, and the inhabitants massacred. Massacres of Christians occurred at Marash in the presence of the Ottoman governor and general without their intervention. Three hundred were killed. A body of Kurds are gathering on the borders of the Euphrates, and are preparing to march into Syria for the purpose of massacring the Christians.—EXCHANGE CO.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" learns from what it describes as a well-informed source that the principal object of Sir Philip Currie's stay in Vienna was to communicate verbally to Count Goluchowski Lord Salisbury's entire concurrence, previously expressed through diplomatic channels, in the proposals made by the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs in regard to affairs in the East. The British Ambassador to Turkey was also charged to convey to the count Lord Salisbury's thanks for his successful initiative. The journal adds that Sir Philip Currie's interviews here yesterday essentially contributed to strengthen the guarantees which had already existed as a result of the unanimous co-operation of the Powers, brought about by Austria-Hungary.—REUTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A meeting convened by the Armenian Relief Association was held here last night, under the presidency of Mr. Seth Low. Father Ducey spoke, and Mr. Varian Dilley gave an account of his escape from death at the hands of the Kurds. Speeches were also delivered by the leading clergy and merchants. Resolutions were finally adopted, stating that the Sultan had forfeited the right to rule the Armenians and calling upon the United States to urge Christendom to put an end to a condition of things which threatened the extermination of the Armenians. It was insisted that protection should be given to American missionaries in Armenia, and a resolution was also adopted expressing sympathy with the Armenian sufferers. The meeting decided that a committee should be appointed to visit Washington, and submit the resolutions to President Cleveland.—REUTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.—The British Austro-Hungarian, Russian, and Italian Embassies yesterday made formal application to the Porte for the issue of firmans authorising the passage through the Dardanelles of a second dispatch boat to be attached to each of the embassies. The German and French Ambassadors have not yet applied for the required authority, as they do not know the names of the vessels which their Governments contemplate sending. In formulating that demand, the four embassies called attention to the present precarious state of affairs, and the consequent necessity of increasing the number of guardships to ensure the protection of foreign subjects. It is believed that the Porte will raise difficulties in regard to the vessels, and may even decline to grant them.—REUTER.

GROUNDING OF WARSHIPS.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The "Autorité" contradicts the report that Admiral Gervais will be summoned to appear before a court of inquiry with reference to the grounding of several of the warships under his command in the Bay de la Badine off Hyères. Other journals state that the admiral will come to Paris in a few days to explain the accident to the Ministry of Marine.—DALETT.

FRANCO-MALAGASY TREATY.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The "Figaro" states that a proposal was put forward yesterday by the friends of the Government, according to which the ratification of the Madagascar treaty should be reserved for the present, the provisions, however, including that for the establishment of a Protectorate, being accepted in principle. A representative should then be sent to the island who would be sufficiently influential and skilled in diplomacy to obtain modifications of certain clauses, so as to increase the advantages to be derived by the French. By this means the Government's supporters hope to give satisfaction to the advocates both of annexation and a Protectorate.—REUTER.

THE STOKES MURDER.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The "Tageblatt" publishes a telegram from Zanzibar announcing that the caravan of the late Mr. Stokes has arrived on the coast of German East Africa from the Congo with a store of ivory valued at £40,000.—REUTER.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—The administration of the Congo Free State has decided that Major Lothaire shall be tried by a Belgian court-martial for the execution of Mr. Stokes.—REUTER.

ENGLISH STEAMER SEARCHED BY JAPANESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Chinese advises that a Japanese man-of-war stopped and searched the British steamer Thales near Amoy. The reason given for the act was that suspicion was entertained that the vessel was carrying a fugitive Black Flag chief. Some Chinese were taken from the steamer in spite of the protests of her captain.—CENTRAL NEWS.

CUBAN REVOLT.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—Marshall Martínez Campaña telegraphed that military operations are being actively carried on in Cuba.

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At a special meeting of the Health Committee of Crewe Town Council a resolution was adopted to close all the schools in the borough for six weeks on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever and measles.

ENGLAND AND ASHANTI.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Colonial Office has issued the correspondence with Mr. Thomas Sutherst, which had reference to the authority of the Ashanti natives now staying in this country. Mr. Sutherst put himself in communication with the Colonial Office, and succeeded in laying, indirectly, before Mr. Chamberlain the expression of his belief that the Ashanti visitors were fully empowered to represent Prempeh of Kumasi, and that they were in a position to offer a submission on his part. The Colonial Office observes, with regard to these representations, that as regards their authority to profess Prempeh's submission, this is the first which has been heard of it, and it is clear that they cannot have received recent instructions. Mr. Chamberlain therefore suggests that the messengers should immediately telegraph to the King to tell him that the only course he can take to avoid war is to accede to the demands of her Majesty's Government, and that they themselves should follow up their telegram by leaving for Ashanti by the next steamer.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CONDITIONS.

To this letter Mr. Sutherst, on behalf of the messengers, replied by forwarding the documents constituting their credentials as representatives of Prempeh. He adds that the "representatives" are prepared to execute immediately an approved treaty in the name of the King; to send the suggested cablegram; and to leave by the next steamer. With regard to the credentials forwarded by Mr. Sutherst, Mr. Chamberlain remarks that the only name mentioned in the document giving them their authority to treat is that of Mr. John Ossoo Ansah; and that there is nothing to show that Chief Boatin, Chief Fokoo, Capt. Inkurumah, Capt. Bondah, and Prince Albert Ossoo Ansah are in any way empowered to act for the King of Kumasi or his chiefs. With regard to "Mr." John Ossoo Ansah, the Colonial Office observes that he was once in the public service of the Gold Coast Colony and was dismissed that service, and that the antecedents of his brother were such that his connection with the Gold Coast Service also "terminated abruptly." However, Mr. Secretary Chamberlain consents to accept the document for what it may be worth, if—to repeat his first condition—the envoys go back at once, after telegraphing to Prempeh that they have professed submission on his behalf. Meanwhile the Governor of the Gold Coast will be authorized to proceed to the River Praha, if he thinks fit, to meet the King to receive his submission and to facilitate a settlement; but the preparations for a military expedition will not be stopped except upon the complete submission of the King.

PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

In the last letter but one of the correspondence, Mr. Sutherst accepts these terms on behalf of the messengers, and the last letter, written on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain, sums up the present attitude of the Colonial Office with regard to the messengers and with regard to Prempeh. In the first place he is unable to share this correspondent's confidence in the intentions and authority of the Ashanti messengers. "He has no faith in their ability to pledge their King, or his chiefs, or people. Had they really possessed this authority, or had they always been ready and willing to comply with the reasonable wishes of the British Government, when approaching the Colonial Office through intermediaries, they did not use that authority some months ago to give the assurances demanded, and, still more, why they did not urge their King to send a satisfactory reply to the ultimatum forwarded by the Governor." Finally, Mr. Chamberlain will communicate with the Governor at once, in accordance with the letter from his department of the 18th inst., but he is of opinion that the Resident is to be appointed at Kumasi must now be installed by a sufficient force to secure his safety, and to convince the King of the futility of his resistance. If the King of Kumasi confirms the submission made by the messengers on his behalf there will be no bloodshed, and the details of an arrangement to secure the protection of foreign subjects. It is believed that the Porte will raise difficulties in regard to the terms, and may even decline to grant them.—REUTER.

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MOVEMENTS AT ALDERSHOT.

THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.

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LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

HOME.

A certain number of men, not dummies, are told off as wounded, and these are carried off and attended to on the parade ground as if on the field of battle. A large number of spectators witness the operations at each parade. Lieut. Pritchard, 17th Field Company R.E., has left Aldershot for Chatham to take command of the detachment of non-commissioned officers and men proceeding from that station to the Gold Coast. It is stated that Capt. D. Stewart, who is at present at Cape Coast Castle, has been appointed British Commissioner to reside at Kumasi, should King Prempeh accept British terms. Capt. Stewart goes up to Kumasi with Sir F. Scott's expedition, and will act as political officer with the troops. Sir F. Scott's DEPARTURE.

Sir Francis Scott spent several hours at the War Office on Thursday. The work of planning the expedition is now stated to be complete.

SCENE AT A STATION.

An unexpected demonstration took place at Chatham Station on Friday. The information leaked out that the Royal Engineers, who are joining the expedition, were leaving by the 9.27, and an immense gathering assembled at the station to see them off.

The railway officials were taken by surprise, and the platforms were invaded and taken possession of by the crowd, who lustily sang "Auld Lang Syne" and the "Girl I Left Behind Me." The party consisted only of 10 Engineers, and in addition Lieut. H. J. Pritchard and Staff-sergt.-maj. Williams, of the Army Service Corps.

WEST END TRAGEDY.

TRIAL AND VERDICT.

Frederick Mayston was indicted at the Old Bailey for the murder of his wife Gertrude Annie Constance Mayston—Mr. Mathews, who prosecuted, said prisoner had been a barman, but latter had followed the occupation of a cabman, and he married a woman about his own age, but superior to him in her position in life, in August, 1893. The two did not live happily together, and had occupied separate lodgings. In August last they were living at Talbot-road, Bayswater. She was addicted to drink and to remaining out late at night, and on Aug. 16 prisoner seemed to have been greatly exasperated by finding a letter in her pocket from a man named Simpson, enclosing £10. He mentioned the matter to a lady in the house, and being told the late hours kept by his wife he appeared further annoyed. Matters went on until the night of the 20th, when the woman returned home in such a condition of intoxication that she had to be helped upstairs. He asked her where she had been, but she replied that she should go where she liked, and come home when she liked. The following morning he found a letter from another man, and then went out and purchased a revolver and cartridges. He returned home, and the next that was heard was the sound of 4 or 5 bangs, resembling the sound of revolver firing. The landlady of the house and another person made their way to the prisoner's bed-room. The door was locked, but it was burst open later, and prisoner and deceased were found lying on the floor. The woman was dead and prisoner was unconscious. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was discovered that he had shot himself 3 times in the head. Only 1 of the 3 bullets had been abstracted, and prisoner was now permanently blind in the right eye, and the sight of the other had been injured. Only 1 shot apparently had been fired at the wife, and that proved fatal. The revolver, covered with blood, was found on the floor. Prisoner, during his detention in the hospital, had made statements relating to the murder to the doctor who attended him.

STATEMENT FROM THE DOCK.

Prisoner was allowed to make the following statement in the dock:—"In consequence of my being unable to obtain a situation, my wife suggested our going to America, and this we decided to do. On the morning of this fearful affair I went to a shop in Oxford-street to purchase a revolver for my protection in America, as I thought it was necessary from the accounts I had heard of that country. Then I returned home and went into my room. My wife came towards me to meet me, as was not unusual, and I told her that I had purchased the revolver. She asked me to show it her, and after looking at it she asked me to load it, which I did. She looked at it again. My head was turned to the window. I felt myself stunned, and was nothing more until some days after, when I found myself in St. Mary's Hospital."—The jury returned a verdict of October, Remanded.

At the Central Criminal Court, John Grunell, agent; Samuel Capon, clerk; and John Stewart Cook were generally indicted for a conspiracy to obtain by false pretences from J. Gardner sums of £100, £25, and £15, and from J. W. Sutherland the sum of £175, with intent to defraud. Cook was charged with Edmund Kean, and had shaken hands with Sir H. Irving, and might describe herself as a link between the present and the past. Her remarks, of course, were received with sympathetic attention and the heartiest applause. Then Mr. Hayden Coffin sung the solo parts of "Auld Lang Syne," the rest of the company on the stage joining in the chorus. Afterwards Mrs. Keeley, who had borne the trying ordeal with wonderful pluck and energy, had a special "call," and, in response, kissed her hand to the audience. The remainder of the programme, including acts of "The Squire of Dames" and "Liberty Hall" and a selection from "Gentleman Joe," was then gone through.

MR. BALFOUR AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking on Friday at a banquet held at the Manchester Conservative Club to celebrate the Unionist victory at the general election, and which was attended by Lord James, Lord Egerton of Tatton, and 21 M.P.s for Lancashire and Cheshire, said it had been said the Government made a mistake in accepting office and going to the country as a Government, but no mistake was made because nothing was a mistake which was inevitable. The Government had absolutely no choice. Their opponents, probably for the simple reason that it would embarrass them, refused to follow the sound constitutional practice of dissolving, and insisted upon resigning and forcing the present Government into office. Before a dissolution could take place certain risks were involved, but he thought their opponents would admit that they were right in taking the course they did. The earnest desire of the Government was to merit the confidence so ungrudgingly bestowed upon them. They were certainly not likely to fail in carrying into effect the beneficial purpose involved in the duty conferred upon them of governing this great nation.

BLACKWELL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Coroner Green, of Chesterfield, on Oct. 11 issued. In this collision an engine ran into the rear of the midnight passenger train from Euston. Four passengers were injured. The report states that the responsibility for the collision must rest mainly upon fireman Nappin, who with other passengers in the cabin ahead, set the points enabling shunting to be commenced.

FOREIGN.

Steamers have just left New York, taking no less than 4,500,000 dols. in gold for Europe. It is said that the Shah of Persia contemplates another visit to London next year. He is to be accompanied by his eldest son and heir.

The Queen's Prize, presented for competition among Australian marksmen, was won at Melbourne by E. Saker, of the Melbourne Rifle Club.

It is stated that the new commercial treaty between Denmark and Japan, the negotiations for which have occupied a considerable time, has now been signed.

The Grand Vizier has granted a concession for the construction of a harbour at Enzelli, on the Caspian, to the company which is now instructing a road to Kazvin.

The General Labour Confederation, which is the outcome of the recent congress at Limoges, was constituted at a meeting at Paris, at which a large number of syndicates of the federation and many corporate bodies were represented.

The National Sunday League have agreed to continue their cheap excursions to Brighton every Sunday during December by the trains leaving London Bridge and Victoria at 9.30 a.m.

The 19th annual exhibition of cycles, under the auspices of the Stanley Cycling Club, was opened on Friday in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, by Sir A. Rollit. In all there are about 300 exhibitors, showing nearly 13,000 cycles, and there are also exhibits of cycling accessories, costumes, and machinery of all kinds.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS. By JOSEPH HATTON.

In the London Streets.

"There is a little girl under hailing the bus," said a sympathetic author calling the conductor's attention to a young lady who, a few hundred yards away, looked no more than 13. She was pounding along with an umbrella in one hand and a book in the other. It was probably the book that excited the author's interest, though he is known for his gallantry, and he told me the story with an air of wonder. "My tone was somewhat imperative," he said, "moreover, it was beginning to rain, and she was such a little thing!" The conductor pulled up, and we made room for the little girl, who hopped in, flushed and grateful—and who do you think she was? Marie Corelli! I wonder if one may tell this little incident of the London streets without being either trivial or offensive. Let it be an encouragement to little people, the greatness of Marie Corelli's fame. She is a tiny woman, but vivacious they say and exceedingly pleasant. I remember some years ago Mr. Labouchere in "Truth" relating how he had walked down Regent-street behind Lord Beaconsfield, and that whenever any one bowed to him his lordship straightened up his back and tried to appear young. The member for Northampton is beaming to put on something of the old man himself, but he does it with a philosophical smile, and when he goes to a first night at the theatre he makes for the foyer between the acts and smokes his cigarette as was his wont many a year ago when he wrote plays himself, indulged in the luxury of a theatre and a constantly defeated candidature for the House, where at length he became a familiar figure and an acknowledged power. Lord Tennyson used to complain of being stared at when he came to London. "But what could he expect," said Toole, "going about in a cloak and a slouched hat like a brigand of the Alps."

A Mighty Atom."

These are days of heat and hurry. An author is no sooner before the public with a new book than people begin to talk of his next. Mr. Anthony Hope and Mr. Frankfort Moore turn out their brilliant wares "like shellings peas." It has been said that they had a store of works on hand before their first success, and so managed to keep the market moving. This is not so; they are what actors call "quick studies." Marie Corelli is a slow worker, than many. "The Sorrows of Satan" they say represents a couple of years of steady labour. It is now in its 10th edition, and "the little woman" is absorbed in her new book. I told you long before the last one came out that the reviewers would have to buy their copies because she despised them. The "Daily Telegraph" bought the first that was to be had. Mr. Stead, of "Reviews and Reviews," run Fleet-street hard and was very complimentary to the famous authoress when he intimated to her his intention of making "The Sorrows of Satan" his "book of the month." He was duly snubbed in turn; but he is an up-to-date journalist who considers his readers first, and can on occasion efface himself as all good editors should. In his masterly review of the novel he calls it "A big book by a little woman"; and that I hope "lets me out" in my personal reference to the lady's stature or the want of it. The novel upon which she is a present engaged is to be entitled "A Mighty Atom." Surely that looks rather personal. As she is evidently the heroine of "The Sorrows of Satan," the title of the new work might not be inaptly regarded as suggestive of herself in the title role. But this is not so. It will have a very realistic heroine in a "society lady," whom Marie Corelli has been studying for years. The new story is to be illustrated with a frontispiece from the work of a well-known artist depicting a pretty girl on her knees looking at the stars.

How to Keep Young.

Talking of growing old, Mr. Labouchere keeps young just as other old fellows of intellect keep young. Mr. Gladstone says he is an old man, but he is younger than many another at 40. His secret is not in chewing his meat a certain number of times as he thinks, but in having a good constitution to begin with, and in taking an interest in current things, in new books, new theories, the world's gossip, its fights and strugles, and its recreations. Frankfort Moore tells a story of a friend of his who, calling upon the late Lord Tennyson and finding him reading a book, was curious to see what it was, and it turned out to be "My Official Wife," which, to quote Mr. Moore, "showed how much the post was interested in a very singular phase of the constantly varying tastes of the mass of English readers." It is said that her Majesty the Queen is a great student of the current literature of the day; much of it is read to her, with a course of the newspapers, and those who know the Queen well are surprised at her keen interest in even the ordinary topics of the time, and her remarkable knowledge of the leading men and women of the day among all classes of workers. There is not a younger woman of her age in all the Queen's dominions nor a more gracious lady. While she is a stickler for courtly etiquette, unintentional breaches of it amuse her, and often serve for an after dinner anecdote. It can hardly be said that degeneracy is a characteristic of our leading statesmen, judges, and soldiers. The Duke of Cambridge would have backed himself for another 20 or 30 years of health, capable life. The are some remarkable old actors, too, and actresses. Among the latter Mrs. Keely, whom London loves to honour, and Mrs. Gilbert, of Mr. Daly's American Company, and among the men Mr. Howe and Mr. Farren; one would be afraid to mention Mrs. John Wood if she did not succeed in keeping perpetually young. It was at a West-end girl, if you remember, that a certain American lawyer who was writing his reminiscences of England asked a practical joker and friend of Toole's how old "the veteran coxcomb" was; the friend whispered, "eighty if he's a day," and when that lawyer went home to Chicago he wrote a book and said, "What struck me most about Englishmen is the wonderful way in which they carry their age—they are, I think, the comedians, for instance, he is 80."

Notable Jokes.

Mr. Spielmann, in his history of French, traces the history of a few and was killed,

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1895.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Comments relating to the above will reach the office by Tuesday morning. We do not give opinions on legal documents, nor can we undertake to solve knotty problems, unless asked to do so outside of our columns. "Miscellaneous" or otherwise, to facilitate classification. The reason given below must be forwarded for each question, with name and address of the questioner, and a small sum of postage. No address nor recommendations are given. All reported Miss uncommunicated. We do not receive anonymous correspondence. Letters which do not fully comply with the above conditions will remain unanswered.

CORRESPONDENCE COUPON.

Nov. 24, 1895. *The People*, No. 737.

This must be cut out and forwarded with any query.

LOST AND FOUND.

1. Notice to contain the following particulars only. Name of missing person. How long since last heard of. Relationship if apparent. Description. 2. Must have been missing for over one year at least. 3. Notice must come direct from relatives. A repetition will be given. 4. Notice must be inserted in the "Personal" advertising column of the newspaper.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

A physician, whose qualifications for the work are of the highest, answers ordinary questions of a medical nature. In cases of difficulty, refer to a "Medical Adviser" under the heading "Medics" in these columns, but when written prescriptions are necessary the apothecary must be consulted. The answer may also be obtained whenever the question is of such a delicate nature as to be unfit to be dealt with publicly. The word "Medical" should appear outside!

PATENT MEDICINE.

As we have no room for detailed information respecting the taking out of patents and certificates of invention, we suppose the information to a person who applies for a patent, or for a certificate of charge to inventors. The enclosures should be inserted "Patent" on the address side.

LEGAL.

SUITE.—He shares equally with the other children. MURKIN.—The whole issue depends upon the deed of partnership, which had better be submitted to counsel.

Toorine H. E.—You are entitled to get the information from the solicitor himself, but you had better search the record at the court.

A. C. W.—She can proceed against both, or either.

F. H.—One question, one coupon. They would probably have a great deal of trouble.

Anxious Inquirer (A. S.).—You had better be with the old love before you are with the new. Get her refusal in writing.

X. O. X.—You cannot do anything until the trial.

W. B.—Everything depends upon the conditions of the policy. Some offices refuse; others pay.

INGRAMES.—Yes.

CONSTANT READER, Newport.—The divorce court.

Fair Play.—It is perfectly legal.

A. GORE.—Opinion is never given on legal documents.

WIDOW.—No.

PROPERTY TAX.—On the actual rent.

J. B. B.—Sometimes they are destroyed; occasionally gifts are made to State institutions.

Dave Jones.—He cannot re-marry until he obtains a divorce.

John Every.—Set a lawyer at him.

Anxious (Kew).—The estate is answerable to you for performance of the agreement.

MABEL.—Get a stockbroker to make inquiry at the Bank of England.

C. C.—It would be necessary to see the will, as everything depends upon its conditions.

BULLIS CUT.—Much depends on the custom of the profession.

SPICE ISLAND.—Cost cannot be estimated, but very trifling.

A. H.—Depends on the conditions of the marriage decree.

JOHN.—Submit a case to counsel.

HARD UP.—One question, one coupon. The landlord can draw the furniture.

Mrs. H. H.—We cannot make out what you want to know.

ARTHUR.—No.

CONSTANT READER (E. M.).—It would have to be paid in full.

J. A. DIXON.—1. The rent must be paid.

2. Notice not required; as the removal was contingent on the fulfillment of specified conditions.

S. A. C. D.—1. No. 2. The Married Women's Property Act affords full protection.

3. It is a common law right.

G. W. PEACOCK.—A month.

HOBERT.—You would be the heir-at-law.

NEEDY ONE.—No.

DEEDS.—Impossible to say without seeing the order.

H. H. S. D.—You had better remove, it cannot be stopped.

ANSON W. F.—Only by the help of a police magistrate.

TAKEN IN.—There is no way.

PIN CUSHION.—Inquire at Somerset House.

PUNCHED (M. G.)—It should be done in his own name.

JACE.—You must comply.

E. J. B.—If the money was given to you for household expenditure.

MUDDED.—Yes.

A. E. H.—The executors are entitled to a reasonable time.

HEART OF "THE PEOPLE" (G. S.)—Debt on the part of the society.

J. E.—Within three months.

A. B. G.—If the property is personally, the widow takes one-third, and the children share the rest equally.

LOVER OF "THE PEOPLE."—He cannot claim it was left to her since 1882.

PRIMROSE.—You have omitted to say what you want to know.

ANXIOUS (H. G.)—Of course he can.

LACHA.—Not after the six years have expired.

G. O. NEARIS.—We cannot give you any advice; unfortunately it is a very common case.

BERDING.—The marriage is invalid.

S. S.—No; it is the landlord's property.

EDWARD.—You have a wrong case, but mine depends on the custom of the trade.

LITIGATION.—No public list.

A. W. M.—Stamp required.

DAISY.—It makes no difference.

TWO ORPHANS.—The Court of Chancery would seem to be the most suitable.

WILLIE.—You had better settle the claim out of court.

M. JONES.—Not of right.

HOUSE.—You are liable for the rent up to the day of your removal.

E. BURDING.—Not necessary.

DR. D.—Get a copy of the rules.

DRUG.—It seems to be correct.

CABINET.—This was a light on the machine you are using.

ANXIOUS.—Pay what you owe into court, and resist the rest of the claim.

ANXIOUS (L. H.)—Dispute the claim; it looks to be a mere "try on."

ANXIOUS (L. H.)—ILL.—To the police.

DANGEROUS.—LAWATIC.—Not unless they entered the wretched place.

ALICE BOB BOLT.—It includes everything.

ENOMY.—There is no legal definition.

MAUDE.—P.—

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW.—Such stoppages are wholly illegal, except by consent.

FOOT MAN.—If there is no will the property

must be divided in accordance with the next-of-kin rule.

BROWN.—You are liable for the breakage.

R. S. H.—Can't depend on length.

The owner is liable.

E. F. L.—You are entitled to a share of your father's estate on reaching your legal majority.

HOPES.—It is a legal marriage under the Scotch law.

REGULAR BUSINESS.—Notice not required.

REGULAR BUSINESS.—Notice not valid.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.
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**WHEN GREEK
MEETS GREEK.**
A TALE OF LOVE AND WAR.
BY JOSEPH HATTON.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THREE WOMEN.

Marié, in a long sombre gown, received Marie Bruyset in the Louis Quatorze boudoir, which had been the favourite room of the mother of de Fournier.

The countess, widowed as she believed, took her humble friend in her arms and kissed her.

"It is good of you to come," she said in a low voice. "I have not seen a friendly face for many weary days."

Marié attuning her own sweet voice to the other's pathetic tone, begged Mademoiselle to be assured that it was a pleasure, as it was an honour, to be with her.

"You have tried to come before. Once I saw you, within the gates, turned back by the guard, I might say the gaoler."

"My dear madame, it is not so bad as that. If you are a prisoner, at least you are not tortured with a stone cell and vile surroundings, as the good Queen is."

Then Marié told Mathilde all about the plot to rescue her majesty, and the self-sacrificing refusal of the preferred aid. She did not enter into any details touching her own share in the enterprise, but at once sounded Mathilde in regard to any views she might entertain of trying to terminate her present enforced occupation of the Hotel de Fournier.

Marié in her replies gave Marie to understand that she had given up all hope of anything relating to her own interests. If she could help her father she would be willing to make almost any sacrifice that fate might demand of her. She could but die at last.

"And your mother, Madame la comtesse?" said Marie, presently.

"The Citoyenne Louvet," Mathilde replied pathetically, "is permitted to go out. She is recognised as one of the people, visits among the set that receives the Citizens Robespierre and St. Just; and once a week they and others are among her guests. At first I was excused from being present because I obstinately refused to leave my room on those occasions, and now it is permitted to me to withdraw because I am in mourning."

My mother's head is turned. I believe she loves me dearly in her way; and it is wonderful what sacrifices a mother will make for her child. At present her chief hope is to save the duke; but there is only one way, alas!"

"And that is—?"

"Don't ask me, dear friend, don't ask me!" said Mathilde, with a weary look in her dull eyes that had once been bright and full of the enjoyment of life.

"I must help you in some way," said Marie. "We will lay our heads together. Laroche, my father, has something of that feeling which animates the duchesse. He loves me; though sometimes I believe—God forgive me!—that I hate him."

"Don't say that; he is your father," the countess replied.

"You don't know what reason I have to hate him; it is no excuse for murder that a man loves his daughter."

"But what he does he believes to be his duty. Considering his position, he was kind to us on our way from Honfleur to Paris."

"Kind!" said Marie, scornfully. "But he arrested you, and dragged you back to misery, and the count to an untimely death. I cannot forgive him for that."

"It is not for you to judge, dear," said Mathilde.

"God is the arbiter."

"My father, Laroche, knew of the massacres at the prisons; knew and permitted them; aided them, perhaps," said Marie. "And Grébaudau was present to encourage the assassins before they started on their murderous work."

It was a good thing, perhaps, that Laroche had been prevented from secreting himself where he could hear this conversation. He was engaged in active business elsewhere, the result of which had a more momentous influence upon the lives of Marie and the countess than they could have possibly dreamed or imagined.

"It is not possible that any one can overhear us," said Marie, with a sudden and sharp note of interrogation.

"No. I searched the room and the next one, where I sleep, when I came here; and there is an old servant, who also reassured me. She knew my dear Henri when he was a child."

"Old servants have proved the worst enemies to the families whose bread they have eaten all their lives. Old men who fell at the Conciergerie were denounced by their most faithful retainers, as they were called."

"We are safe here," said Mathilde. "If one can be safe anywhere. But I am too selfish; I have not asked after Jaffray Ellicot. Is he still free from suspicion?"

"Yes, so far as any one can be; the men in power are beginning to suspect each other. They say Danton, Marat, and Robespierre have quarrelled, but Laroche denies it, though he is continually warning me. Jaffray is shrewd and full of resource. It is the natural aptitude of his nation. He knows how to conceal his thoughts and weigh his words. Grébaudau trusts him entirely."

"But he is true to his service?"

"In a general way, yes. He would have run grave risks for the dear count; he would carry his life in his hand for you."

"May the Mother of God watch over him!" said Mathilde.

"He dreams of seeing you and the duke and duchess at peace beyond the seas; believes it is possible to arrange it; and often talks of a little 'home' he calls St. Martin's, with chalk cliffs about it, and a village where he was born. His mother used to tell him of it. He has some little patrimony there, he believes, and a cottage that belonged to his father. They have no revolutions over there, in England, he says. He lost his father and mother, you know, madame, in the insurrectionary wars of America."

"Yes, my dear Henri once told me the story, and how he saved him from an English execution; and never saw him again, after he left America, until the fatal day of the Bastille."

"General Lafayette took an interest in him, and Grébaudau brought him to France; he was then a little boy."

"But a fine handsome fellow now. When shall I have the satisfaction now?"

tion of asking you to let me add something to wife's dower, eh, Marie?"

Mathilde smiled in a sad way as she asked the question and stroked Marie's head.

"Oh, it is not to be thought of until all these troubles are over."

"May I come in?" said a voice as the portière at the further end of the room was moved, and the Citoyenne Louvet entered, dressed in the costume of the time most favoured by the Republicans, but with some small tokens of mourning in the decoration of it.

Madame dared not be too conspicuous in any symbol of sorrow for a ci-devant who had lifted his sword against the people.

"Oh, it is the Citoyenne Bruyset," she said, advancing towards Marie, who kissed her hand. "Well, I am glad. She is a young woman of common sense, and knows the world. Yes, young as you are, citoyenne, you must have seen a great deal of this beloved Paris of ours."

"Yes, madame," said Marie.

"Give me a chair, child."

Marié placed a chair for her.

"And how is my Mathilde?" she said.

"Better, I hope. I have hardly had time to kiss you, my love, to-day; but, oh, I have been so busy! There are terrible things going on, and worse is to happen; and if Mathilde would only listen to reason and accept the inevitable the duke would be released, and I could secure the lives and the peace of everyone of us. Citizen Grébaudau is even willing, if Mathilde will change her state, to travel with us to England, following so soon as we can make his arrangements to do so. And he is willing that such ceremony as is necessary shall be strictly private, quite a family affair; and when one thinks of how differently events would have fallen out if my advice had been taken originally."

"Oh, don't!" said Mathilde, her pale face flushing for moment to become deathlike.

Marié had addressed her reflections to no one in particular.

They were intended for Mathilde and Marie, but she looked at neither of them. She, but her father she would be willing to make almost any sacrifice that fate might demand of her. She could but die at last.

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"General Lafayette took an interest in him, and Grébaudau brought him to France; he was then a little boy."

"But a fine handsome fellow now. When shall I have the satisfaction now?"

presume in addressing you upon equal terms; you, madame, presume when you question that right."

"Oh, forgive me, forgive," said the duchesse, alarmed at the little protestant. "Pardon, I had forgotten myself; you are quite right; pray, be generous and forgive me."

"Oh, yes, no offence, madame, no offence," said Marie; "but we must be on one side or the other."

"The Citizen Grébaudau's own motto; he has repeated it to me many a time; you are a wise little thing. Very well, then, I will leave you to give my poor misguided daughter your very best advice. I think the Citizen Grébaudau said he would call at six o'clock."

She stood on tip-toe to reach Mathilde's cheeks (which were now wet with tears), and gathering her trailing skirts together, left the room.

CHAPTER XLIV.

GREBAUDAU PLAYS HIS LAST CARD.

When Marie had put on her hat and pinned her frilled cross-over about her pretty shoulders, and said "good-bye" to the countess, she took her way along the waxed corridors and down the broad staircase to the inner courtyard, where she was informed that, for the present, no one was permitted to leave the house.

"But I am a visitor," said Marie. "My orders are imperious," replied the gendarme.

"I am Citizen Laroche's daughter."

"It makes no difference, mademoiselle," said the gendarme; and Marie returned to the countess.

"Oh, I am very glad," said Marie, "if it causes you no inconvenience."

"Only that I wished to go to the Conciergerie and speak to the duke."

"There is no influence that can save him, I believe, unless it is exercised by the man Grébaudau," Mathilde replied, adding with painful sigh.

"Oh, Marie, my poor, better death than so much anguish; better death, if we could go together, I and my father, since Henri has gone before us, and my mother has given herself over to our enemies. What shall we do?"

"Cannot I leave the hotel by some secret way?"

"Every nook and corner of the place is watched and guarded," said Mathilde.

As she spoke the low chimes of a clock were heard. Mathilde started.

"Six," she said; "the hour when we are to know our fate. Come to my chamber, Marie; you will be at hand if I need you, and you will remain to be my counsellor and friend when the interview is over."

"Dear countess!" said Marie. "It is our beloved Mary who has put it into your head to come to me; and I am bound to obey her commands."

"I have yet to learn what your proposals are," said Mathilde, calm as a statue, and nearly as white as one.

"You know that for years I have loved you," Grébaudau replied, "and at one time I will forgive me for believing that you only came to your favour was a rival who had been moved by the fortune of war, to the caprices of which we are all subject."

"But I pain you," said Grébaudau, making his voice as soft and sympathetic as was possible with an organ so much coarser than the musical voice she had been accustomed to in Henri.

"I have no voice in this fresh of fortune; I am to accept—"

"Say this reward of virtue," interposed Grébaudau before she had finished her sentence.

"Call it what you will," she answered, "the end seems to be the same."

"What other end can an ardent lover desire? And surely patience is a virtue; so let us not call it this fresh of fortune, but this reward of virtue."

"But you will not be patient," said Grébaudau.

"Cease, for your own sake, Marie!" said Grébaudau. "Your father has warned you that your tongue may lose your head."

"My head will be in better company when I have lost it than with such as you and your gang. Monsieur Grébaudau, be so cruel, so dishonourable!"

"Stand aside," said the commissary of police. "Where is the Citoyenne Louvet, ci-devant duchesse?"

"Ci-devant, indeed! Oh you Jack-in-the-office, with your ci-devants! What fool you will look when the Austrians come in and hang you all to the lantern, all of you they haven't time to guillotine!"

"Cease, for your own sake, Marie!" said Grébaudau. "Your father has warned you that your tongue may lose your head."

"My head will be in better company when I have lost it than with such as you and your gang. Monsieur Grébaudau, be so cruel, so dishonourable!"

"Madame, I have the painful duty to arrest you, in the name of the Law, for treason against the Republic."

"Arrest me for treason! An enemy to the Republic, me, the Citoyenne Louvet, the friend of the Deputy Grébaudau, of Citizen Robespierre, of St. Just, and—"

"She became giddy with the very thought of it."

"Give me your arm, Grébaudau," she said.

"He conducted her to a sofa.

OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

There is certainly no dearth of good musical fare in London just now. In the metropolis alone the concerts and other musical functions reach a weekly average of between 30 and 40. Almost every suburb has its choral or orchestral society. In fact, it seems as if at this time of year one finds oneself like the lady of "Ride-a-cock-horse fame." "She had music wherever she goes."

The South London Choral Society, in connection with the Institute of Music in Camberwell New-road, is one of the oldest and most prosperous of suburban societies, and does good work every year. The 25th season will open on Wednesday evening, when a performance will be given of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Arnott's "Ballad of Carnelian."

Another excellent, though young, society in the south of London is the Woolwich Choral Union, which re-opens for its sixth season on Monday evening. Three concerts will be given during the winter. Mendelssohn's "Athalia" being given for the first. "Elijah" and "The Messiah" will be performed on Friday, 19 and Good Friday respectively.

There seems, after all, to be some uncertainty as to the Carl Rosa Opera Company having a season in London at the beginning of the New Year. The troupe cannot find an available theatre for their requirements in the metropolis.

Some of my readers will probably like to know that there is a small collection of portraits, manuscripts, and other relics of the great composer, Henry Purcell, on view at the British Museum. I believe this is the first occasion upon which portraits of the famous musician have been brought together. The exhibition closes on Wednesday.

Mr. Ffrancon-Davies has been engaged for the performances of Mr. Henschel's "Stabat Mater" in America where the work is to be produced in several cities under the direction of the composer.

Accounts arrive from Australia of a most successful revival in Sydney of "H.M.S. Pinafore," and I notice the names of old Savoy favourites in the "cast," amongst them being Mrs. Henry Bracy, Miss Nina Osborne, Mr. Wallace Brownlow, and Mr. Joseph Tapley.

Miss Fanny Wentworth's latest musical sketch, entitled "The New Man," has been written and composed expressly for her by Mr. Mostyn T. Pigott, whose clever book of "Humorous Songs" I mentioned some time back.

I am pleased to hear that Miss Florence Monteith has quite recovered from her recent severe accident. The talented young artiste has been engaged to play the parts of Desdemona ("Otello"), and Mathilde ("William Tell") at festal performances to be given in Moscow for the Czar's coronation.

The 157th anniversary performance of the Royal Society of Musicians will take place at Queen's Hall on Friday evening. Purcell's "Jehova," Handel's "Occasional Overture" and organ concerto, No. 2, and Sterndale Bennett's "Woman of Samaria" will be given. Madame Clara Samuel, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. Ivor Mackay, Mr. Arthur Oswald, and Mr. Bantock Pierpoint are the vocalists, and Mr. William Cumming the conductor.

What a crowd there is sure to be at St. James's Hall for the popular concert on Monday night! The renowned cellist, Signor Piatti, will make his re-appearance after an absence, through illness, of more than a year. Signor Piatti has already arrived in London.

Both the public and his friends are aware that Mr. Henschel is gifted with considerable accomplishments, but I think that few people would suppose that he could invent and design a piano, original and beautiful. Mr. Henschel has, however, done this, and Messrs. Broadwood have manufactured the instrument for him.

I see that, encouraged by the success attained by a similar experiment last year, the Strolling Players' Orchestral Society intend giving a ladies' smoking concert at Queen's Hall on Thursday evening. I need hardly say that the designation does not imply that the ladies smoke; they are asked to come and see their gentleman-friends do that.

The "Trilby" waltz is naturally a matter of course, as a result of the latest "craze." Mr. Theo Bonhur, the composer, has, however, done more than depend on the title and Miss Dorothea Baird's fair face for success. He has written a charming dance, which is sure to be popular everywhere.

By the bye, nearly all the chorus appearing now in "The Mikado" were in the original production. One of the exceptions is a gentleman of high social standing, who has a tenor voice and wants to gain experience on the lyric boards.

I am asked to contradict a report which erroneously seems to prevail that Mr. Plunket Greene is leaving England immediately. The popular baritone does not sail for America until Jan. 1.

Mr. Durward Lely has had a phenomenally successful season with "Rob Roy" at the Princess's Theatre, Glasgow. He has now commenced his fifth song and story recital tour in Scotland, and seems likely to win even more success than on previous occasions. Mr. Daniel Mayer is arranging an Australian and New Zealand tour for Mr. Lely, and also Mrs. Lely.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The intentional introduction of animals from one country into another does not commend itself to everybody's views, and that such should be the case is not remarkable when one thinks of the enormous increase of, and the great damage done by, the English rabbit in Australia, which was taken into the country only a few years ago with the hope that it would become acclimatised and help to swell the list of sport and food animals already there. The disastrous consequences of the turning down of only a few individuals are well known, and the colonists look regretfully back to the day when the first consignment of these animals reached the Australian shores.

As I pointed out in our last issue, one of the remedies for the prevention of the increase of the rabbits is the bringing into the country of great numbers of stoats and weasels. These animals, as is well known, are great enemies to rabbits, but they also attack other animals and birds, and it is a question whether in time they will not themselves increase and become as great a pest as the rabbits. Certain it is, in their more inaccessible abodes in Australia they will have a better chance of multiplying than in England, and if the rabbit plague abates their presence will undoubtedly be felt by their attacking preserved game and poultry.

Other cases of the introduction of animals from one country into another are those of the English sparrow into America, and such abominable pests as the Colorado potato-beetle, the bug, and the cockroach.

sidered as accidental introductions, not intentional. The Americans have had to pay dearly for their ravages thus extending their range, for their ravages have been very great, and we in England can all testify to the unpleasantness of the obnoxious insects, of which those mentioned above are only three that have come to us from foreign parts. The bug, in the first place, I believe, came to us from America, and taking it all round I think the Americans in sending it over have given us as unpleasant a pest as that which we have given to them.

One of America's introduced insects is the gipsy moth—a European species—and this has become such a serious pest that the United States Government has devoted a large sum of money towards its extermination. This plague of gipsy moths, I believe, originated through an insect collector importing a few specimens for study. It increased and spread so rapidly and committed so much damage that it was found necessary to take some steps to check it. American birds will not eat the insects, and it has been thought, whether wisely or unwisely, that some foreign bird might be brought into the country to do this service. The late Professor Riley, when the State of California was overrun with certain scale insects, introduced some lady-birds from Australia to keep them in check, which was attended with extraordinarily good results.

The larger members of the cat family are not easy to operate upon when it is found necessary to treat them. Sometimes, however, to relieve such animals from pain, means and ways are devised to carry the desired object into effect. A month or so ago, I gave an account in this column of the cutting of an ingrowing claw of a tiger in India. News now reaches us from America that a large lion in Chicago, who refused his food, recently underwent an operation at the hands of a dentist. He first of all quietly submitted to the pinching, but afterwards became obstreperous, and, in the end it took 15 men and the dentist with forces two feet long over an hour to perform the task of extracting one of his back teeth, which had caused an ulcer in the gum. As may be imagined, when the sore tooth was nipped by the pincers his roar and struggles were terminated.

Part 25 of Messrs. Warne's "Royal Natural History" has just appeared, and is the commencement of a new volume (vol. 5). This number is devoted to the crocodiles, tortoises, and turtles, which seem to be treated of at fuller length than were the birds and mammals, the illustrations also appear to be more numerous. Some of the animals figured are most curious creatures, especially the restorations of some of the extinct forms, whose bones, foot-prints, and impressions found at great depths under the ground have been the guide in clothing them in skins as it is imagined they actually were. The restoration of these extinct creatures has received much attention recently by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, who has published two excellent books on the subject, in which he gives some most extraordinary figures of the animals that used to roam about the face of the earth.

On the curious living forms in the present number we have the giant tortoise of the Galapagos Islands, which attains an immense size and weight; the big-headed tortoise, whose head is out of proportion with the size of its body (it has also an extraordinarily long tail); the Matamata-tortoise, remarkable for its leathery projections from the sides of its neck, which, together with its rugged shell, gives it an appearance of a heap of vegetable matter floating on the water, and which proves to be a deception and consequently a trap to its prey. A most repugnant looking creature in life. There is one at the Zoo, where no doubt many of my readers have noticed it in the corner of the reptile house—an apparently lifeless animal, with a green fungus covering its body. The coloured plates in this number depict a rat snake and cobras, and water monitors robbing a nest.

Curiously enough after the notes given above on the sparrows were written, I received a letter from a correspondent at Brockley, who says that owing to his being seldom at home he only occasionally sees "The People," and asks if I know that the English sparrow is "a right free citizen" in the United States. He says that the birds are a dreadful pest in the country, and states that formerly they were given every encouragement to come to certain places by nesting boxes being put up for them in convenient situations, and also that the local authorities caused shelters to be erected for them. Now, he says, there is no mistake that this "same tarnation sparrow" has become an abominable nuisance, but still there are to be seen some of the shelters that were originally provided for them, and the birds though convicted, but uncaught offenders, make use of them.

THE ACTOR.

Of course, we have not yet heard the last of the Dacre-Roselle tragedy. Of the letters which are now on their way to England some no doubt will be published, and the details of the whole ghastly business will then be revealed. It is a sad pity, and yet it will do good if it induces a certain class of playgoers to draw the proper moral from the incident. I take it that the Dacres died less of desuetude than of professional despair. They regarded themselves, it would seem, as failures, and did not care or dare to come home and confess the fact.

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It is scarcely necessary to remind anglers, especially those holding Central Association tickets, that Mr. James Bailey, the popular M.P. for Walworth, will present Mr. W. J. Wade with the testimonial which has been so handsomely subscribed for at the Holborn Restaurant at 9 p.m., Mr. Crumpton will occupy the vice-chair, and the presentation will, by kind permission of the Pictorial Society, be made in their splendid saloon. Visitors will find the Little Queen-street entrance most convenient, and the magnificent museum of the society will be open to their inspection prior to the presentation.

Talking of the Pictorial Society reminds me of the grand show of fish on their trays last Monday, and of the extremely able lecture delivered by Dr. C. S. Patterson, F.Z.S., on "Fishes' Teeth." The fish shown have rarely been equalled in the society's annals. They comprised a jack taken by Capt. J. Kershaw, scaling 25lb, when caught (in private water), another of over 10lb, (40in. in length) was taken by Mr. E. Foreman, and three splendid trays of roach taken by Messrs. W. R. Price, C. H. O'Dowd, and Henry Harden respectively, those shown scaling 12lb, 12lb, Dr. Starling ably occupied the chair, and gave the customary toasts, which were received with unusual satisfaction.

Dr. Patterson's lecture was a masterpiece, and gave great delight to the large audience that assembled. It was beautifully illustrated with lantern views, many of them quite original, and the oxy-hydrogen light and lantern were well attended to by Mr. Zacharias. The learned doctor had illustrations of the dentition of fishes of various types, and clearly demonstrated how well they were adapted to the conditions under which the fish were found, and the kind of food they partook of. The carp and the cod were described as having somewhat similar dental arrangements, and it is quite possible (in a modified way) that the carp chews the cud. Many useful hints to anglers were given in the course of the lecture, and after a most interesting discussion in which several scientists took part, most hearty thanks were accorded.

I remember Mr. Dacre best in "Jim the Penman." The part suited him, and he played it well. His Loris Ipanoff, too, had power in it. He needed strong parts; in lighter work he was not at home. I recollect very well how indignant he was with the treatment he and his wife met with in America, and how much he and she hoped from the play called "Man and Woman," which they brought over from the States. This last was their final throw for fortune, and, alas! nought came of it. This, I think, it was which actually broke their spirit.

Good, Mrs. Keeley! I dare say she is very glad that the celebration of her birthday is now over. I have some reason for believing that the demonstration was not altogether

desired by her. It might with advantage have been less public and less exciting. A wonderful old lady she is, truly. My own personal acquaintance with her dates only from 1891 when she took part in the inauguration of the new theatre at Ipswich. It is much to her credit that she is so frank about her humble parentage, and that she does not mind admitting she has Jewish blood in her.

What, indeed, would our stage be like if the Jewish element in it were removed? A great gap would be left. Our best actors are either Hebrews or Celts by extraction. Of course, the Celtic element is highly important; for it includes Ireland, the Highlands, and Wales, and our own west country, from which Mr. Irving comes. But I suspect that if the theatrical profession were polled tomorrow it would be found that the Hebrew element predominated. So many players act under assumed names that their race-origin cannot always be detected.

Oh, these morning papers! One of them, the other day, spoke of Mr. G. W. Cockburn, who is playing Pete in "The Manxman," as if he were a young actor new to the West-end. Some critics are sadly tentative. Mr. Cockburn has done a good deal of late years both at the Adelphi and at the Olympic. In some cases he has represented very prominent characters. His reward is that a leading journal speaks of him as if he were a stranger! However, playgoers are often as forgetful as critics. I saw a well-known actress walk on to the stage the other night without the slightest recognition from the audience.

OLD IZAAK.

The rain and gales have proved of great service to anglers, and if fine weather follows, the Thames will quickly be in grand condition, and the fisherman now can hardly fail of sport. Some capital takes have been had in the T.A.P.S. district during the past week, although the tidal water has not come up to its usual standard.

Among the more notable takes from the Thame during the week has been that of Mr. Isaac, at Sunbury, who took 12lb. of roach from the bank, the six best scaling 6lb. together. A 3lb. barbel was also taken from the bank at Hampton Wick, and Mr. Ayres at Bushey took a jack of 14lb. 14oz. Mr. Price in a day's fishing with John Keene in private water took 33 roach, weighing 70lb. in all, most of them scaling 1lb. each, the majority being returned to the water.

The boisterous weather in the early part of the week prevented much being done in the Lea, yet some nice roach are notified from St. Margaret's, Enfield Lock, and other quarters, and jack and perch are affording more sport than of late. Several jack of 5lb. or 6lb. are reported taken. Several of the clubs are now fishing for their Christmas prizes in Walton's dear old river, and I hope will have seasonable sport.

A vast number of small fry, roach, dace, gudgeon, perch, and minnows, were fortunately saved from destruction in a ditch at Long Ditton, where they had taken refuge when the water was high last week. Douglas, the head river-keeper of the T.A.P.S., reports that, thanks to Messrs. J. and C. Butterly and another person, all were safely replaced in the stream; some hundreds of them being conveyed by him to Mr. Alfred Nuttall (president T.A.P.S.), who put them in the river from his garden steps at Kingston.

Particulars have not yet reached me of the result (to date) of the appeal on behalf of the Rivers Restocking and Preservation Fund, but it is satisfactory to note that some clubs have voted a sum directly in aid, and others are holding "smokers" or "Bohemians" for the same purpose, which will doubtless be well supported. Let me urge every club angler to see that his club gives something, however small, and to accept no excuse for abstention. They give twice what a specie distribution among the various preservation societies should be made, which one spirited effort might easily accomplish.

I am glad to hear from various quarters that the fishing at Dagenham Lake has greatly improved of late, both in the weight and quality of the fish taken. Among the recent takes was a jack of 17lb. caught by Mr. Jackson, and another of 18lb. (40in. in length) was taken by Mr. F. J. Neeve, of Barking, not many days since, and shown at the Chequer's Inn. Dagenham is within easy distance, and fish of this size are rarely to be had so near. The lake, in former days a fashionable fishing resort, is particularly noted for its bream. I believe day tickets are issued.

It is scarcely necessary to remind anglers, especially those holding Central Association tickets, that Mr. James Bailey, the popular M.P. for Walworth, will present Mr. W. J. Wade with the testimonial which has been so handsomely subscribed for at the Holborn Restaurant at 9 p.m., Mr. Crumpton will occupy the vice-chair, and the presentation will, by kind permission of the Pictorial Society, be made in their splendid saloon. Visitors will find the Little Queen-street entrance most convenient, and the magnificent museum of the society will be open to their inspection prior to the presentation.

Municipal farming does not seem to pay, judging from the experiences of the Kidderminster Town Council. Moved by a lofty ambition to give a lesson to the local agriculturists in their own sphere of work, the council started a farm of its own, more particularly for the production of milk. Instead, however, of the expected handsome profit, a substantial loss is reported, and this, of course, will have to be met by the ratepayers.

Well done, St. Paul's School! Once more Dean Colet's famous foundation is carrying all before it at the Universities. Scholarships, exhibitions, demesnships, and scholarships are being swept up as unconsidered trifles; scarcely a single college list comes out but records fresh Pauline victories. It speaks favourably for the quality of London intellect that this should be the case year after year. The large majority of the pupils are London born and bred, and grow as in the teaching ability of Mr. Walker, the high master, he could not score much at University competitions were these raw materials otherwise than super-excellent.

Nonconformist divines make a huge mistake when they become political partisans. It is in the nature of things that some members of their flocks must be rubbed up the wrong way when their spiritual teachers denounce all political principles antagonistic to their own. I have just come upon an address lately delivered by a Congregationalist pastor down in the Midlands, in which, after declaring himself Radical to the core, he adjured his audience to uphold the Radical cause and Radical principles. It does not surprise me that this curious exponent of the gospel of peace should experience great difficulty in raising funds for the enlargement of his Sunday schools.

A City friend of mine who has a turn for arithmetic estimates that if a certain South African millionaire had found himself compelled to sell off all his securities at the climax of the late "slump," he would have

show of roach from the Thames last week, headed by Messrs. Duncombe, Hewitt, and Cartwright. Their "visit" on Monday last was an overwhelming success, and representatives from no less than 32 clubs attended. Mr. C. Watling ably occupied the chair, supported by Mr. T. Goodwin, V.P.C.A., W. J. Wade, W. Parkin, and many prominent members of clubs.

Mr. T. Crumpton reads a paper before the Provincial Society, at the Holborn Restaurant next Monday on "The Thames Angling Preservation Society, its Aims and Objects." The chair will be taken by Dr. Coates, and the meeting commences punctually at 8 p.m.

GENERAL CHATTER.

"Why do you make use of such dreadful language, my friend?" asked a clerical gentleman of a man who was swearing like a trooper at things in general. "I'm—
and if I know," was the reply. Just so; in most cases it is a bad habit and nothing more. The offender cannot find a sufficiently strong expression, all in a moment, in his limited vocabulary, and he therefore hauls in those to which he has grown accustomed. Not for a second does he think of their meaning: it is no unusual thing for a couple of long-partied friends to testify their delight at meeting again by calling down imprecations on each other's eyes and limbs. Even lovers sometimes garnish their pretty talk in this way, as Hampstead Heath could bear witness. All the more regrettable is it, therefore, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling should invest gross profanity with a poetic halo, as he habitually does.

An omnibus company down in Lancashire has just had to pay a stiff sum to a lady who was thrown down and sustained considerable injury through the conveyance in which she had travelled starting off before she had time to descend. I mention the case because it is becoming an ingrained habit of conductors to signal to the drivers to start before the hind step is clear. Similarly, they rarely wait for passengers to take their seats, whether inside or outside, that is left to luck and the chapter of accidents. The other day I saw an attenuated little fellow suffocated under an enormously corpulent female who had just got in and was endeavouring to find a seat. She apologised profusely for the mishap, and laid the blame on the conductor for starting before she was seated. But the unhappy victim of her too abundant charms could only gasp and glare as he muttered, "Steam rollers ain't in it with you, ma'am."

I had really imagined that the fun of gaudy street lamps had become too stale for any but drunkards. Judging, however, from the constant reports of such cases in the provincial papers, there must still be a considerable number of apparently sane people who derive enjoyment from destroying property for which they have partly paid. Out upon the idiots! If I had my way, every human ass caught in the act should receive a sound birching.

A workman writing to me from Clapham complains bitterly of the gross injustice of burdening the ratepayers with the cost of public tennis grounds, cricket grounds, and similar luxuries. He says very truly that while people in narrow circumstances get no good out of this expenditure, their withers are sorely wrung by having to contribute to the cost. Just so is that the Progressive way. While the municipal Radical makes immense pretence of always having the poor in his tenderest thoughts, he proves his sincerity by taxing the needy for the benefit of the well-to-do. It is a shameful mockery to offer some poverty-stricken miserable "Bombers" for the same purpose, which will doubtless be well supported. Let me assure you, my friend, that the Progressives are not the only ones who tax the poor.

Before I had time to take mental notes of its beauties for my readers' benefit, hey presto! with an imperceptible turn of the hand the very same cape appeared before my astonished gaze as a full-dress evening wrap in a lovely shade of ruby, trimmed exactly as the morning cape, with a deep border of black velvet. The collar is arranged to be worn either up or down. The other day I saw an attenuated little fellow who had just got in at the waist. The man's wife had that morning been confined, there being neither fire nor food in the place till she (Mrs. Whitbourne) bought a half-penny "briquette" of coal and some bread and milk. There was nothing but 2 old beds in the place.—Mr. Bushby requested the missionary to see into the matter at once, adjourning the summons.—A second case brought to light by the

THE THEATRES.

OPERA COMIQUE.

"I can't make a speech for the big lump in my throat; for I'm the happiest woman in England, and boys and girls, you've made me so; yes, I know by the way you've welcomed me back that I still have your love." Such were the words which, while her eyes were shedding tears of joy, fell falteringly from the lips of Miss Ellen Farren, the pleasant sound of whose familiar voice stilled the storm of cheers and applause for a brief minute only to begin again with renewed heartiness when the popular favourites of past years ceased to speak. Seated in her chair, from which the long and sorely invalided actress is not well enough to rise, she delivered her few simple words of gratitude for the affectionate greeting accorded her at the conclusion of her first night of management, and the successful entertainment thus happily inaugurated. Scarcely less cordial was the welcome given to the veteran conductor and composer, Mr. Meyer Lutz, when he first appeared in the orchestra, and again at the end of the entertainment. No doubt the evidently good-natured hilarity of the occupants of pit and gallery at the opening piece—a sentimental domestic drama telling anew, with a change of names and locality, the old story of Little Emily, Pegotty, and Steerforth—meant nothing but impatience for the moment, whenever it might be reached, when they could see the actress of their choice again, and tell her, as they did, with what grateful fondness they remembered the delight she had given them in times past. Still, it was hard upon the



Trilby (Miss K. Cutler). Durian (Mr. E. Lewis).

Durian: "But you are not my Trilby."

A fine old actor, Mr. J. G. Taylor, the sympathetic impersonator of the old boatman, and upon Miss Emily Cadmore, whose tender portrayal of his errant daughter won all hearts and moistened all eyes. It was hard, we say, that their acting and that of their companions failed to secure the quietude and attention it fairly deserved, and merited in this two-act drama of "Nannie." But the truth is, that after—and a long way after—the longing for a sight of the old actress and new manageress, what that seething mass of human emotion crowding the house came for was the treatise of the new Haymarket play, entitled "A Model Trilby," or, "A Day or Two After Du Maurier," and the eager audience were disappointed, for by humorous mimicry exhibited through exhilarating song and dance they were kept on that high vive of enjoyment till the curtain fell, only to rise again disclosing Miss Farren in a merry, as opposed to a mystical, way finds its exact counterpart and double in the presentation of Mr. Robb Harwood. Face, figure, gesture, and voice are all reproduced to the great glee and satisfaction of the observer. The notable trio, the physical characteristics as well as the idiosyncrasies of the Laird, Taffy, and Little Billie are well imitated severally by Mr. C. P. Little, Mr. Farren Soutar, and Mr. George Antley. Gecko transformed into Jacko, a grinning



Svensgali (Mr. Harwood). Gecko (Mr. Fred. Storey).

Svensgali: "My faithful Gecko."

The ape, has all his simious tricks and agile leaps and bounds most divertingly presented by Mr. Fred Storey. The Trilby representative is Miss Kate Cutler, who compensates by her agile dancing and lively singing for not presenting any mimetic semblance, save in costume, of Miss Baird. A new character interpolated is that of a French artist author, whose nationality is vivaciously expressed by Mr. Eric Lewis through song as well as dance. Most of the ditties, as well as the dances proved so much to the taste of the house as to lead to their being vociferously demanded. The dialogue is smartly written up to date, with telling hits upon some of the leading incidents and personages of the day. A charming troupe of coryphees and chorus-singers tend to further enliven the burlesque which, though in one act, played, thanks to the many encores, for well on to three hours, yet no sign of weariness was seen up to the last; giving, as all present heartily desired for the sake of the manageress, good and hearty promise of a long sustained success.

SHAFTESBURY.

The play, powerful despite its prevailing gloom, founded by Mr. Wilson Barrett on Mr. Hall Caine's novel, "The Manxman," and acted by himself in the provinces on tour, was produced under the same title for the first time in London last Monday.

Divested of the psychology constituting the intellectual fibre of the novel, the story is reduced from the region of illusive romance to the level of ordinary melodrama, dependent for its interest in the main upon a rapid sequence of incidents rather than a deliberate development of individualities. Thus Kate, the sensuous daughter of the canting publican, Creegen, is found luring the young Decembrist—the chief justice of the island—to the embrace which, as she avows, will discolour her after a style so wanton in its upholding blandishments as to set the sympathies of the audience against this immodest heroine at the very outset of their acquaintance with her. Then follows her marriage with the transfixed, deluded sailor, Pete, hurried on with sinister suddenness in order that she may hide the coming evidences of her self-caught shame by the base unwomanly

deception which hoodwinks both her husband and her friends, and every one, indeed, save the father of the child to which, in the fullness of time, she gives birth. The act ends leaving the honest husband in the truthful belief that it is his own offspring, is continued until the presence of Philip Christian, the actual father, at Pete's cottage results in Kate passionately inciting her lover to take her away. After a contentious struggle between conscience and passion, Philip yields to the temptation. At this crisis occurs an incident which, not only in the play but in the novel itself, contravenes human nature; for the treacherous wife, while showing that she is utterly indifferent to the feelings of the despised Pete in deserting her, herself is, with strange inconsistency, moved with compassion for him in respect of her infant which, though it is not his child, but that of the man with whom she is sloping, she leaves behind her to solace Pete. Surely the last, as it is the strongest, hold on goodness even in the most depraved woman's nature, is the maternal instinct which causes her to cling with love to the infant at her breast. For all that, however, Kate turns her back upon both husband and baby and goes off to live in hiding under the roof of her paramour. Stealing out in the night from this refuge of her guilt after a time, the faithless wife revisits her home to steal away from Pete the baby left by her there to comfort him. Confronted as she is leaving the cottage by her outraged husband with the child in her arms, he with manly indignation forbids her to take it away, when with a cruel retort, she tells him it is not his. With passionate vehemence she extorts from him the name of the father, to learn that it is none other than the man he has loved and trusted as friend and companion from their boyhood. Stung to fury by this startling disclosure, Pete quits his cottage then and there to seek his wronger and avenge his wrong. From this purpose the honest sailor is turned aside by finding, on reaching the Court House, his wretched wife prisoner there charged with a desperate but abortive attempt to commit suicide before her paramour at the very moment he attains the zenith of his fortune and ambition by being invested at a public state ceremonial with the Deemster of the island. Face to face with his partner in guilt and shame, whom he has to condemn and sentence, Philip Christian, instead of fulfilling this stern duty, avows his own criminality with her and resigns his high office. Pete, for his part, magnanimously bids the guilty pair go free to work out their own redemption in another land. Though how this can be done legally without the relief, in the first instance, of the Divorce Court, is not made manifest before the fall of the curtain.

It is obvious that the public confession of Christian must have been suggested to Mr. Hall Caine by the precisely analogous scene of the Puritan minister's avowal of guilt under similar circumstances and for the same moral delinquency in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." The sombre interest of the play was ably sustained by its experiments. In the conscience-stricken Deemster, whose secret sin finds him out in the very hour of his public exaltation, Mr. Lewis Waller has a part well suited to his impulsive and declamatory style. What was missed in his impersonation was the local colour and provincial tone of the Manxman, which would have made socially probable his lifelong companionship with his rugged sailor friend, Pete. This pathetic and sympathetic character was embodied as well as played with earnestness and truth to nature by Mr. G. W. Cockburn up to the breaking strain of his mental anguish when tears ought to have been in his eyes; wanting which, there were none in the eyes of the audience. The hardened, canting publican, Creegen, was a scriptural text constantly on his lips, found a perfect representative in Mr. Fernandez, and Mr. Henry Kemble, with Mr. C. Brookfield, made the most of small characters; while Miss Kate Phillips cast the sole gleam of comedy light across the prevailing gloom of the story by her cheery impersonation of a servant maid. Lastly, Miss Florence West, while acting Kate Creegen with intensity, expressed with such refinement as tended to relieve the character of much of the repulsiveness of its passionate sensuality, failed to incarnate the part personally. The most beautiful thing in the whole production was Mr. Harford's exquisitely picturesque presentation of Sulby Glen forming the opening scene. The play was received with unanimous approval by the audience.

DUKE OF YORK'S.

It may be questioned whether the popularity of "Her Advocate" will be intensified by the prologue prefaced on the night of Nov. 13 to the piece, which, being already a success, like good wine needed no bush. Why not let well alone? was the question asked when the act drop fell upon this new first act, simply serving to introduce to the audience through the laurels of Sir J. Barnaby's choir. The remainder of the programme was taken up with Parts I. and II. of the "Creation," this being the now familiar manner of presenting Haydn's immortal work, which is rarely made to do duty alone at a choral concert. Madame Albani was heard at her best in both compositions, and the other soloists were Mr. Ben Davis and Mr. Andrew Black.

Sunday music of the very highest class continues to be presented at the Queen's Hall by the National Sunday League, which can

certainly claim to be a pioneer in the movement, and by Mr. R. Newman. Nothing could well have been better than the musical fare provided by the latter in the afternoon, when no less than 6 masters were laid under contribution. In the compositions rendered with a full orchestra, Mr. Randegger conducting, Haydn was represented by the symphony in G major, Sullivan by the "Dido Ballo" overture, and Mendelssohn by his concerto for violin and orchestra, the solo part being played by M. Sauret. Middle Landi was the vocalist. At night a long and varied programme was put forward by the League, large choir and orchestra being conducted by Dr. Sibley. Included amongst the soloists were Madames Henson and Belle Cole, and Mr. O'Mara. Mention should also be made of the excellent efforts made by the People's Concert Society in providing music on the Sabbath at Westminster Town Hall. At their third and last recital the Misses Sutro brought forward several compositions for 2 pianofortes, doubtless now to a large portion of the audience assembled in St. James's Hall. It is unnecessary to add anything to the terms of high praise used in criticising the performances at the 2 previous concerts. It will suffice to say that in Mozart's Sonata in D major and in Liszt's Concerto Pathétique the gifted sisters were heard at their best, and that pieces by Chaminade, Heller, and Couperin were rendered with that perfection of ensemble which has made their playing famous.

At the second concert of the Carrousel String Quartet, Brahms was the composer most in evidence, and a new sonata for pianoforte and violin, by F. K. Hattersley, was heard.—A highly favourable impression was made by M. Irma Sethe, a young Belgian violinist, at a concert in St. James's Hall.

French musicians, the Minstrels Parisiens, give a good account of themselves, and are well worth the notice of the variety-loving public.

ALHAMBRA.

The entertainment at the Alhambra has just been enriched by some additional items, the most interesting being the "Man with the Iron Skin." This remarkable product of Ceylon performs some astonishing feats; were he coated with solid armour an inch thick he could not show more inelasticity to sharp edges and sharp points. We have heard of unpuncturable cycle tyres, but it is the first time we ever made acquaintance with an unpuncturable human being. Another new comer is Madame Arnould, a soprano singer endowed with a really fine soprano voice which she had learned to use very effectively. The two gay ballets "Titania" and "The Gathering of the Clans" are still in the bill, and likely to remain there for a good while, judging from the plaudits with which they are nightly welcomed.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

Miss Millie Lindon, who has not appeared on the variety stage since her marriage with Mr. T. E. Dunville, will shortly return to the scene of former triumphs." Miss Lindon intends to persevere with mimicry, and announces her intention of counterfeiting Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Juliet.—The Royal Standard, Pimlico—one of the most prosperous of the London halls—is about to have a new proprietor, Mr. Richard Wake, having disposed of this popular resort for a consideration of £40,000. Mr. Fred Law, the courteous manager, has, we are glad to hear, been retained to perform the duties he has hitherto discharged with such tact and courtesy.—Anniversary celebrations, &c., have been ripe this week. On Tuesday evening the Royal presented a gratifying sight. Messrs. Ellis and Brill's elegant hall being filled to its utmost capacity; while the stage features were many and of excellent quality. On Thursday a goodly number of persons to whom these festivals yield pleasure journeyed to Hammersmith, and found the local Temple of Varieties well filled with the friends and supporters of Mr. Acton Phillips, jun., who, in deference to the wishes of the audience, rattled off a short speech which had its interesting points for those who look to the Messrs. Phillips for their weekly entertainment. The programme was lengthy and varied, and it may be mentioned that Miss Marie Lloyd received a most gratifying reception on her re-appearance in Hammerstein. On the same evening the Battersea folk made a capital response to Mrs. G. W. Moore's appeal on behalf of the poor of this district, as also did the profession, for a splendid entertainment was put before the visitors. If Friday's returns were equal to those of Thursday, the good uses to which Mrs. Moore has put her "benefit" should satisfy her every satisfaction. The anniversaries to be celebrated next week include that of the Middlesex, and this is always an agreeable function. Mr. J. L. Graydon's popularity, both with the public and the profession, alone ensuring a mammoth entertainment. There will be the usual floral display. On Monday and Tuesday next Mr. Harry Hart, having now well established himself at the Marblebone, will produce a brace of special entertainments for the behoof of his friends and patrons, who may be advised to look in at the late Bob Bunting's High-street resort, and take note of the new proprietor's innovations. Mention of the Middlesex anniversary reminds us that another important festival is within measurable distance, and that on the 5th prox. we must be prepared to "beat the Cambridge" door for honest Master Page."

—Mr. John Hart has given the "Drummed Out" sketch a first-rate stage-setting at the Star, and has reaped his reward, this interesting piece having at once won the affections of the district in which Mr. Hart's popular resort is situated.—On Monday, at the Paragon, the Sisters Arrigost, aerial gymnasts, will make their first public appearance in this country.—Although Sadie's Well is under the sway of the Lord Chamberlain, it will not be out of place here to mention that Mr. George Belmont produced on Monday a spectacular sketch of nautical interest, entitled "Rule Britannia," the interpretation of which is entrusted to Mr. James English, a new recruit to the skit ranks.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Of course, the chief interest of the past week has centred in the various performances arranged in honour of the bi-centenary of Purcell's death. Foremost amongst those giving recognition to so interesting an event was the Royal Choral Society, and this capable body of singers rendered Hubert Parry's "Invocation to Music" (an ode written in honour of the great English master), under the baton of the composer, with the result that an exceptionally fine performance added to the laurels of Sir J. Barnaby's choir.

The remainder of the programme was taken up with Parts I. and II. of the "Creation," this being the now familiar manner of presenting Haydn's immortal work, which is rarely made to do duty alone at a choral concert. Madame Albani was heard at her best in both compositions, and the other soloists were Mr. Ben Davis and Mr. Andrew Black.

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PALACE.

Miss Loie Fuller is once more in our midst, and her engagement at the Palace Theatre is likely to prove a prolonged one, for her new saltatory exercise is well planned and abounds with pleasing surprises. Miss Fuller has, in fact, amplified the so-called serpentine dance, and with the aid of lights thrown from various parts of the stage manufactures a host of fantastic and kaleidoscopic pictures that are delightful to gaze upon. Especially pleasing is the gradual transformation of the lady's diaphanous raiment into a gigantic arum lily; while in other ways some very pretty effects are obtained from the powerful light reflected from a crystal disc, upon which Miss Fuller performs her gyrations. In other respects

Mr. Charles Morton's current programme is most attractive. Miss Lottie Collins is as popular as when she made her re-appearance here in June last; the Three Haytors tender a diverting variety act; the tableau vivants continue to attract; and a trio of

"The Shop Girl," at the Gaiety Theatre, will be reached next Monday, when each member of the audience will be presented with an album of coloured photographs illustrative of the entertainment as a memento of the occasion.—The last of the Grimaldi school of pantomime clowns, the late Mr. Harry Payne, left property of the Phoenix-street, King's Cross, with intent to cheat and defraud. He was now further charged with obtaining £2,000 from the Rev. F. Heycock, curate at Christ Church, Blackfriars; £1. 6d. from Alfred Hutchins, a verger, of Vauxhall Bridge-road; and £d. from Miss A. Dear, schoolmistress, of Great Portland-street.—Det.-insp. Arrow now charged the Rev. Heycock, of Nelson-square, Blackfriars, who said that prisoners called upon him in August. Having conversed upon the value of the brotherhood of the clergy, he went on to explain that he had lost his purse and wanted some cash to enable him to get to Harrow, where he was staying with the vicar of St. James's. He let him have £2, and when he subsequently discovered that he had been defrauded he communicated with the police, and a warrant was issued for prisoner's arrest.—About the same period prisoner called upon Alfred Hutchins, verger of Trinity Church, Bessborough-gardens, and Sir E. Clarke supported the memorial. After the Duke of Devonshire had replied from the departmental point of view, Lord Salisbury expressed sympathy with the object of the deputation, but pointed out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be the lion in the path. He said, however, that the Government would do what they could, and that what they did would be done quickly. He admitted that the object the deputation had in view was not only that of the church but of the party now in a majority in the House of Commons.

OUR NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

A large deputation that included the Bishop of Canterbury and several bishops waited upon the Prime Minister and the Duke of Devonshire at the Foreign Office on Wednesday, to present a memorial from Churchmen indicating the measures they would recommend for enabling voluntary schools to compete on more equal terms with board schools. The archbishop, in introducing the deputation, said that the Church did not wish to relieve itself of the burden of voluntary subscriptions, and was anxious for the advancement of education. Its greatest strength was with regard to religious education. The Bishop of London, Earl Jersey, and Sir E. Clarke supported the memorial. After the Duke of Devonshire had replied from the departmental point of view, Lord Salisbury expressed sympathy with the object of the deputation, but pointed out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be the lion in the path. He said, however, that the Government would do what they could, and that what they did would be done quickly. He admitted that the object the deputation had in view was not only that of the church but of the party now in a majority in the House of Commons.

SHELL FIRE AT ANTANANARIVO.

The "Tempo" publishes a letter from its correspondent at Madagascar describing the fighting which took place immediately prior to the capture of Antananarivo. The Hova artillery replied to the bombardment from all sides, but the French melinite shells were most terrible in their effects, huge gaps being made in the ranks of the enemy. On the terrace of the Palace alone no fewer than 35 men were killed by 1 shell, and 18 fell on the next explosion. After another quarter of an hour's bombardment the assault was to have been sounded, but at that moment a flag of truce was hoisted in its place and the town capitulated.

ANOTHER PECULIAR CASE.

Henry Eynon, builder, of Walham Green, and Charles Morrison, market-gardener, of Fulham, were charged at the South Western Police Court for an assault upon Mary Hoffman, his housekeeper, stepped into the witness-box, and in a loud voice proceeded to read a written statement. He said that he applied to the bench in writing, by the authority of the Queen's Bench, under Act 42 and 43 Vic., cap. 40, sec. 33, to state a case. Mr. Bodkin (chairman of the bench): What is your application?—Mr. Jenkins: I will not be interrupted. I have obeyed the statute, and dealt with this matter by the authority of the Queen's Bench. He then finished reading the written statement, in which he asked the bench to state a case in reference to his conviction last week. Thereupon he handed the statement to Mr. Bodkin, the clerk.—After having read the application, Mr. Bodkin attempted to speak.—Mr. Jenkins: You may address me in writing.—Mr. Bodkin: Will you listen to me?—Mr. Jenkins: I will listen to nothing. You know, or ought to know, your duty.—Mr. Bodkin: We are going to give our decision.—Mr. Jenkins: Good morning.—Mr. Bodkin: We refuse to state a case.—Mr. Jenkins: That is no refusal. I shall deal with this and with you through the Queen's Bench.—Inspector Kennedy: Silence!—Mr. Jenkins: You must leave the court.—Mr. Jenkins: I am leaving it.—Applicant thereupon left the court.

OLD BAILEY SENTENCES.

At Highgate, Rev. W. Jenkins, who was last week fined 10s. for an assault upon Mary Hoffman, his housekeeper, stepped into the witness-box, and in a loud voice proceeded to read a written statement. He said that he applied to the bench in writing, by the authority of the Queen's Bench, under Act 42 and 43 Vic., cap. 40, sec. 33, to state a case. Mr. Bodkin (chairman of the bench): What is your application?—Mr. Jenkins: I will not be interrupted. I have obeyed the statute, and dealt with this matter by the authority of the Queen's Bench. He then finished reading the written statement, in which he asked the bench to state a case in reference to his conviction last week. Thereupon he handed the statement to Mr. Bodkin, the clerk.—After having read the application, Mr. Bodkin attempted to speak.—Mr. Jenkins: You may address me in writing.—Mr. Bodkin: Will he collect?—Mr. Jenkins: I will listen to nothing. You know, or ought to know, your duty.—Mr. Bodkin: We are going to give our decision.—Mr. Jenkins: Good morning.—Mr. Bodkin: We refuse to state a case.—Mr. Jenkins: That is no refusal. I shall deal with this and with you through the Queen's Bench.—Inspector Kennedy: Silence!—Mr. Jenkins: You must leave the court.—Mr. Jenkins: I am leaving it.—Applicant thereupon left the court.

OLD BAILEY SENTENCES.

At the Central Criminal Court, Joseph Baker, 24, who was convicted last sessions of feloniously wounding his wife in Lambeth by stabbing her twice, was sentenced to 8 months' hard labour.—The Recorder said that the prisoner had been in gaol 2 months, and but for the earnest intercession of the wife he would have passed a much heavier sentence.—Alexander Campbell Sewell, clerk, who was convicted of forging and uttering cheques, was bound over to come up for sentence.—Prisoner stole the blank cheques from his employers' book, and the Recorder said that he would have passed a very different sentence had the prisoner attempted to imitate his employers' signature.—Arthur Lambert Barnes and Walter King, collectors, convicted of conspiring to defraud the London and Continental Bank and Exchange of £23 2s. 6d., were similarly dealt with.—Sarah Emma Biddle, cook, who was found guilty of endeavouring to conceal the birth of her child at Chertsey, was also bound over to come up for sentence if called upon.

CHILD MURDER.

At the Central Criminal Court, Charlotte Wright, 43, was

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Lord SPENCER.

Lord STANHOPE.

Lord SYKES.

Lord TENTERDEN.

Lord TENTERDEN.

Lord THOMAS.

Lord TENTERDEN.

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

PNEUMATIC TIRES IN COURT.—In the Chancery Division, the action of the North British Rubber Company, Limited, v. Gormally and Jeffery Manufacturing Company was heard.—The plaintiffs are cycle tire makers in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Manchester, and the defendants are an American corporation, also cycle tire makers. The action is to restrain the alleged infringements by the defendants of the pneumatic tire, known as "Bartlett's Pattern." The crucial question to be decided is the method of fastening the pneumatic tire in the grooved rim of the wheel. The case occupied the attention of the court for almost the whole week. On Friday the plaintiff's case was closed, and on Saturday counsel for the defendants was engaged in addressing the court, opening the case for the defendants, and had not finished at the rising of the court.

A NEWSPAPER DISPUTE.—In the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Chitty heard a motion in the case of Clifford Leng and Co. v. the Sheffield Independent Press Limited.—Mr. Bryne, Q.C., who appeared with Mr. Kenyon Parker for the plaintiffs, said that the application was for an injunction to restrain the defendants, who are the proprietors of the "Sheffield and Rotherham Independent," from publishing a paper called the "Football World" on Saturday evenings.—It appeared that the plaintiffs, who are the proprietors of the "Sheffield Telegraph," some years ago purchased the "Evening Star," then published by Messrs. Leader, the proprietors of the "Sheffield Independent." At that time an agreement was entered into with Messrs. Leader that they should not, for the period of 20 years, within 20 miles of Sheffield Town Hall, publish any evening paper, and that in the event of any transfer of the "Independent" they should bind their successors to the conditions of the agreement. Affidavits were read, showing that the "Football World" was likely to interfere with the circulation of the "Star," and also the revenue from advertisements.—The defence, said Mr. Byrne, was that the "Football Star" was not an evening paper within the meaning of the agreement, and that there had been no contravention of the agreement.—The case was adjourned.

MONEY-LENDING TRANSACTION.—In the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, the action of Sutton v. Todd was heard.—It was an action brought by Mr. Nathaniel Langley Sutton, mantle manufacturer, of Leeds, carrying on business as Langley and Co., against Mr. G. F. Todd, of Derby, to recover £462 9s. 10d., being the balance of principal and interest on a promissory note.—The plaintiff said that he had advanced a Miss Utley £453, and she endorsed to him the promissory note in question, which was dated Aug. 8, 1889, and payable at six months' notice.—The defendant said that the note was given by him in respect of a debt due to Mr. George Utley (Miss Utley's brother), and that he made it payable to Miss Utley at her brother's request. Since he gave the note he had paid £446 to Mr. George Utley, but he was unable to say whether Miss Utley had notice of this payment.—Plaintiff said that Miss Utley only had notice of payment to the extent of £87, for which the plaintiff had given the defendant credit.—Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams pointed out that in July the plaintiff said that he was ready to accept a cheque for £308 in settlement of the debt.—Mr. Atkinson, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that he would accept that sum now.—His lordship thereupon entered judgment for plaintiff for £308 with costs.

County of London Sessions. (Before Mr. Loveland-Loveland and a full bench.)

APPEAL ALLOWED.—George Alexander Marshall appealed against an order made by Messrs. W. Birrell and H. B. Halowell, sitting at the Town Hall, Kensington, under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for the abatement of a nuisance on premises situated at Walton-street, Chelsea.—Mr. Lewis Thomas appeared in support of the order on behalf of the Chelsea Vestry, and Mr. McMorrison represented Marshall. The alleged nuisance, it was said, consisted of a defective drain pipe, and according to the evidence given and the arguments of Mr. Thomas, the appellant was responsible; but on the other hand the latter called witnesses, and Mr. McMorrison urged that the nuisance did not exist, and that the drains constituted a sewer, and if that was so the vestry were responsible. In the end the bench said that having given the matter serious consideration, they were of opinion that no nuisance existed on these premises, and therefore the magistrates' order must be reversed with costs.—Mr. Thomas asked for a special case to be granted.—Mr. Loveland-Loveland acceded to that application.

PRACAS IN SORO.—Palmiro Mezzadri, an Italian chef, appealed against a conviction and sentence of 1 month's imprisonment with hard labour for unlawfully assaulting Alfred Alexandre, a French baker. The conviction was dated July 24 last, and was by Mr. Hankey, magistrate, of Marlborough-street. Mr. Arthur Hutton was for the appellant, and Mr. McMorrison for the respondent. It appeared from the evidence of Alexandre that on the early morning of July 24 he was in the Alliance Club, Marshall-street, Soho. There he had a dispute with a waiter, and on leaving he was attacked by several men, who struck him with sticks. One of the blows cut his head open, and he alleged that Mezzadri did that. A woman, with whom Alexandre lodged, also gave similar evidence.—P.C. 116 C said that on the morning in question he heard cries of "Police." He went to the corner of Berwick-street, and then saw several men flourishing sticks. On seeing the officer all ran away except the appellant, who was arrested. He replied, "It was not me. It was the other man."—Mr. Hutton called witnesses to prove that a "black man" struck the blow, and that appellant was not acting in concert with the other men.—The bench quashed the conviction and allowed the appeal, remarking that fresh evidence had been produced which put a different complexion upon the facts as recited before the learned stipendiary.

Bow-street.

GILDED SIXPENCE.—James Wilcox, 46, general dealer, Fountain-court, Lambeth-walk, was charged with uttering counterfeit coin.—It appeared that early that morning prisoner went to Covent Garden Market and purchased some plants, value 1s. 4d., from a salesman named Cyril Collins. He tendered what purported to be a half-sovereign in payment, and received 8s. 6d. change. Then he went off, but another salesman, named Tubbs, recognised him as a man who attempted to pass on him what he believed to be a bad half-sovereign some weeks previously, and accordingly spoke to Mr. Collins. It was then found that the coin was really a gilded Jubilee sixpence, and Mr. Tubbs went after the prisoner, and detained him till Mr. Collins came up. The prisoner handed back the 8s. 6d., and attempted to escape, but was given into custody. Two other charges were also preferred against the prisoner of having defrauded market sal-men by passing on him gilded sixpences.—Remanded.

Mansion House.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Henry Dresch, 41, map colourer, of Shoe-lane, was charged with assaulting his wife.—Complainant, on entering the witness-box, said she wished to withdraw the charge.—Magistrate's Clerk:

Why?—Complainant: My husband was under the influence of drink, and didn't know what he was doing.—Sir J. Whitehead: You're under the influence of drink too?

The Wife: I was.—P.C. Lavers said that on Friday he was called to Shoe-lane. The defendant tried to keep witness out of the house, but the woman gave her husband in charge for cutting her finger with a salt-cell. There was blood about the room, and two panes of glass were smashed. The wife did not appear to be drunk. Her finger was stitched up at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Dress: I was exceedingly sorry for what had occurred.—Sir J. Whitehead: There is some difficulty in ascertaining who is to blame, and to whom to attach the charge of assault. Therefore, I shall bind you both over in your own recognisances of £10 to keep the peace for 6 months.

ROBBERY FROM A WAREHOUSE.—John Jackson, 28, packer, was charged with stealing 3 dozen shirts from the warehouse of Sir F. Cook and Co., St. Paul's Churchyard.—Prisoner entered the premises a week previous, and stole the shirts from the counter. An assistant, who saw the robbery, followed the prisoner and gave him into custody.—Two months.

Westminster.

BAD BOY.—Henry Hopkins, 16, no fixed abode, was charged, on remand, with stealing £20, the monies of his mistress, Mrs. King, Stafford-place, Buckingham Gate.—The boy entered the service of the prosecutor at a page, and after a stay of a few days he ran away from his dressing-room and absconded with 3 45 notes and 5 sovereigns.—Det.-sergeant Bowden, who had made some inquiries into the prisoner's career, said the boy had systematically robbed everyone who had employed or befriended him. He adopted and forged the name of a Southsea auctioneer, and when at length the police got on his track and wrote this gentelman for information by telegram from Chertsey, appending the signature of a local detective in order to make it appear genuine. Sergt. Bowden also informed the magistrate that the prisoner's father was an ex-convict, now in Australia, and produced a letter from the mother to the effect that it was on account of the boy's thieving propensities that he had been left in England.—The Husband: Have you any children?—The Husband: Yes, eight.—The Clerk: And is she the mother of them?—Mr. Willis: Yes.

The Chairman: Shocking.—Mr. Willis went on to say that his wife had given way to drink for some years; he did not know the cause, but supposed it was a mania.—The Clerk: Simply a gluttonous thirst?—Mr. Willis: It must be. I hope you will discharge her this time, and I will have a mother's help to look after her.—The chairman said the case was an exceedingly painful one, and the bench had decided to adjourn it for a month to see how the defendant behaved in the meantime. If there was a repetition of this conduct, she would be dealt with very strictly.—Defendant then left the court with her husband.

Marylebone.

ASSAULT ON A CABMAN.—William Riddle, of Southam-street, Kensal Town, and George Gates, of Clarence-street, Harrow-road, who were charged last week with committing a serious assault upon a cabman named Wm. Fred Griffiths, of Rockingham Buildings, Newington Causeway, were again placed in the dock.—The prosecutor, whose head was bandaged, alleged that while drinking in the Jew's Harp public house, Rodhill-street, Regent's Park, the prisoner, Riddle, entered, and took up his glass of liquor to drink it. Witness remonstrated with him, and he thereupon pulled him by a heavy blow on the jaw. Upon rising to his feet Riddle again rushed at him, and having seized him by the waist both he and the prisoner Gates had laboured him severely about the head and face with their fists, with the result that he had for the time lost the sight of both eyes.—The son of the landlord who had witnessed the attack upon the prosecutor, called in the police and Riddle was arrested. Gates was subsequently arrested on a warrant.—Riddle 2 months, and Gates 14 days' hard labour.

ALLEGED BOOZE DIRECTIVE.—Thomas Wm. Newman was charged on remand with obtaining 5s. from Edward Gardner, commission agent, Surrendale-place, Paddington, by fraud.—The evidence previously given was that on Nov. 5, upon the prosecutor leaving the Earl Derby public-house, Harrow-road, the prisoner arrested him, saying that he was sent from Paddington-green for the purpose. Prosecutor, believing him to be a detective, went with him towards the Paddington Green police station, and upon reaching the first public-house invited him to have a glass of ale. The prosecutor acquiesced, and they entered. Upon leaving the house the prisoner asked what he was going to give him for doing him a good turn, and judging by that his captor was open to be bribed he gave him 5s., and they parted, the prisoner urging him to make haste away as his inspector was coming. Subsequently, from what he heard, prosecutor communicated with Sergt. Atkinson, and the prisoner was arrested.—Committed for trial.

THROWING STONES AT TRAINS.—John Dunerdale, 19, and Michael Callaghan, 17, hailing from Kentish Town, were charged with imperilling the safety of passengers upon the Midland Railway Company's line, by maliciously throwing missiles at a passing train.—According to the evidence, the practice of throwing stones at trains travelling along the main line between Kentish Town and Haverstock Hill had become very common, and was the source of imminent danger both to passengers and to the drivers and stokers of the engines, many of whom had been seriously injured. It was in consequence of this that two of the company's police-officers were deputed to keep a special look out on Friday. Early in the afternoon the prisoners entered a brickfield abutting on the company's line near Carlton-road Junction, amused themselves by throwing stones upon the rails, and upon a passenger train passing by threw several large pieces of brick at it. They then took to their heels pursued by the constables, who ran them to ground and handed them over to P.C. 230 Y.—Committed for trial.

North London.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MARRIAGE.—Among the applicants to Mr. Bros. was an elderly woman, who was accompanied by a girl of 9.—The former said she had had charge of the child since she was 9 weeks old, and had not received any payment. Applicant was now unable to keep the girl any longer, and she wanted to know if she could compel the mother to pay for the child's support.—Mr. Bros.: Is she in a position to pay?—Applicant: Yes.—Mr. Bros.: Do you know where she lives?—Applicant: Yes, in Farringdon-road Buildings. The Magistrate: Is she married?—Applicant: Yes, but not to the father of the child.—Mr. Bros. said that did not matter; both the woman and her husband were liable for the support of the child, the man having married the woman and also her responsibilities. Applicant had better request the parents to pay for the child's support, and if they refused the latter should be taken to the workhouse, and the guardians would compel them to pay.—Applicant: The girl leads me such a life that I am made quite miserable.—Mr. Bros.: Do as I have said.—Applicant: Will you give me a bit of paper to show that I have been to you?—Mr. Bros.: No; I cannot do that.

Worship-street.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Walter Greyson, described as a commission agent, of Buckbridge-street, Mile End, was charged with violently assaulting William Brown, clerk, Stephen's-road, West Ham.—The prosecutor, whose head was badly cut and clothing much blood-stained, said that on the previous night, on entering the Phoenix public house, Norton Folgate, and trying to pass to a room at the side of the bar, he had to get past the prisoner and 2 companions, who were blocking the way. The prisoner in a bullying fashion resented the attempt to pass, and a jangle of words took place, the prosecutor having a friend in his company. The latter was present in the Croydon papers, and applied to the money-lender for a loan of £5. She paid an inquiry fee of 2s. 6d., and after visiting her house and inspecting her furniture the man

partner, and the prosecutor at once stooped to help him up, but was instantly attacked by the prisoner, who struck him about the head 3 blows with a stick.—Mr. Margrett, for the defence, said that the prisoner was in drink at the time, and much regretted what had been done by him. He had offered compensation.—The prosecutor said he did not wish the prisoner sent to prison, and Mr. Bushby consented and ordered the prisoner to pay £5—£6 to go to the prosecutor as compensation.

Thames.

CHARGE AGAINST A MONEY-LENDER.—A respectable-dressed woman, who said she lived in Bensham-road, Thornton Heath, applied for process against a local money-lender, whose name and address she gave.—Applicant said she saw an advertisement in one of the Croydon papers, and applied to the money-lender for a loan of £5. She paid an inquiry fee of 2s. 6d., and after visiting her

household, she was dead from bronchitis, and found that it was dead from bronchitis, verdict accordingly.—An inquest was also held on the body of Henry Pennell, son of a labourer living at 5, Frederick-street, Caledonian-road, who was found dead in bed with his mother a few hours after birth.—The father stated that a previous child had been found dead in bed having died from suffocation.—Dr. Gillon proved that death had resulted from suffocation.—Verdict, accidental death.

THE DRINK CRAVE.—Alice Willis, 35, a well-dressed woman, living in Heathfield-road, South Croydon, was charged with being drunk.—P.C. Allsopp deposed to finding the defendant helplessly drunk on Friday. The ambulance had to be procured before she could be got to the station.—Insp. Lemmy said Mrs. Willis was fined at that court only month since for a similar offence.—Defendant's husband said he would be much obliged if the bench would let his wife off on this occasion. A fine punished him, not her.—The clerk said the question was whether it would not be wise to remand her in custody, to give her a period of probation to let her see what she was about.—The Chairman (to the husband): Have you any children?—The Husband: Yes, eight.—The Clerk: And is she the mother of them?—Mr. Willis: Yes.

The Chairman: Shocking.—Mr. Willis went on to say that his wife had given way to drink for some years; he did not know the cause, but supposed it was a mania.—The Clerk: Simply a gluttonous thirst?—Mr. Willis: It must be. I hope you will discharge her this time, and I will have a mother's help to look after her.—The chairman said the case was an exceedingly painful one, and the bench had decided to adjourn it for a month to see how the defendant behaved in the meantime. If there was a repetition of this conduct, she would be dealt with very strictly.—Defendant then left the court with her husband.

INQUESTS.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH BY HORSES.—Mr. Drew held an inquest on the body of Fredrik Abraham, 67, shoeblock, Elstree-street, West Kensington.—The son of the deceased stated that his father was a healthy and sober man, with good sight and hearing, and not tottering on the feet.—George Coleshill, labourer, Walham-avenue, deposed that on Tuesday night he saw the deceased in the North End-road, outside Beauchamp House, standing on the kerb. Two bus horses were approaching at a walking pace, a man riding one of them. As they reached the deceased he seemed to stagger, and fell under the horses' feet. The man stopped the horses, jumped off, and helped to place the deceased on an ambulance, and he was taken to the hospital.—Similar evidence was given by Charles Chaplin, horsekeeper, Eustace-road, Walham Green, who was riding two horses behind those which killed the deceased. It was a pure accident.—Dr. Shepard, West London Hospital, said deceased died shortly after admission. He had a cut on the nose and severe bruising about the head. Death was due to concussion of the brain and an extensive fracture of the skull.—Accidental death.

SETTING FIRE TO A MOTHER'S HOUSE.—Mr. Drew held an inquest on the body of Fredrik Abraham, 67, shoeblock, Elstree-street, West Kensington.—The son of the deceased stated that his father was a healthy and sober man, with good sight and hearing, and not tottering on the feet.—George Coleshill, labourer, Walham-avenue, deposed that on Tuesday night he saw the deceased in the North End-road, outside Beauchamp House, standing on the kerb. Two bus horses were approaching at a walking pace, a man riding one of them. As they reached the deceased he seemed to stagger, and fell under the horses' feet. The man stopped the horses, jumped off, and helped to place the deceased on an ambulance, and he was taken to the hospital.—Similar evidence was given by Charles Chaplin, horsekeeper, Eustace-road, Walham Green, who was riding two horses behind those which killed the deceased. It was a pure accident.—Dr. Shepard, West London Hospital, said deceased died shortly after admission. He had a cut on the nose and severe bruising about the head. Death was due to concussion of the brain and an extensive fracture of the skull.—Accidental death.

DEATH IN THE HOLD.—Mr. Baxter held an inquest on the body of Amber Ali, 22, fireman on board the s.s. Spoudnik, lying in the graving dock, West India Docks.—Sallinolab, seaman on board the ship, stated that the deceased was his nephew, and had been on board about 7 months. Witness last saw him on Wednesday night asleep in his bunk. Next morning witness found he was missing, and was subsequently informed that his body had been found in the hold.—Mr. Snape, chief officer, stated: They are very frightened and superstitious, Mr. Coroner, and say that the devil pilled him (deceased) down there.—Abdul Kream, cook, stated that at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning the deceased entered the galley, where witness was asleep, and asked for some hot water.—The Coroner: What for?—Witness: To wash with. After staying a little while deceased went away, and witness saw no more of him.—Mr. Snape, in his evidence, stated that he was informed of the discovery of the body at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. It was lying at the bottom of the hold, and deceased had fallen a distance of 31 feet. Deceased had no business between decks at all, and he must have been there, as the top hatch was open.—Dr. McMorrison said death was due to severe fracture of the skull and other injuries.—Verdict, accidental death.

INDIGESTION AND DIARRHOEA.—Mr. Drew held an inquiry touching the death of Thos. Griffin, 58, carpenter, Chesterton-road, North Kensington.—It transpired that the deceased had been a martyr to indigestion and diarrhoea, from which he had suffered all his life. He had been attended by many doctors, but none seemed to give him relief. On Tuesday he was found in his bed unconscious and foaming at the mouth. A doctor who was called in said he was dead. Dr. Roberts attributed death to apoplexy from an epileptic fit. Deceased had had chronic dyspepsia and diarrhoea.—Verdict accordingly.

FOUND BY A DOG.

Last week, Mr. Lewis, coroner, held an inquiry at Woodford concerning the death of a man, unknown, who died in the Buckhurst Hill Hospital.—Henry Fisher, a gardener, said on Nov. 16 he was walking towards Epping with his dog when the latter started barking just as they reached the Ranger's-road. Witness went to ascertain the cause, when he saw a man lying under the hedge. Witness at first thought that he was the worse for drink, and picked him up and shook him, but, being unable to hold him, laid him down again and called for assistance, but no one came. Witness then walked to the Warren Wood Inn and got some brandy, and subsequently the deceased was removed to the Cottage Hospital.—Dr. Dring deposed that the man died about an hour after admission to the hospital. The body was badly nourished, and quite devoid of fat. The stomach contained about a wine glass of dark greenish-brown fluid, which smelt strongly of laudanum. There was not the slightest trace of food in the stomach. In witness's opinion, death was due to laudanum poisoning.—P.S. 40 J said he found a bottle smelling strongly of laudanum about 12 yards from where the deceased was discovered by the dog.—Further police evidence showed that when the clothing was searched a rent book, with the rent for 1s. a week, initiated by "J. S.", paid up to Nov. 9, was found. A ticket of membership for the Globe Musical Society, held at the Globe Hotel, Upper Tooting-road, N., in the name of Will Kirton, an indigo-rubber stamp of the same name, and a sum of 7d. in bronze was also found.—Inquiry adjourned.

At the further hearing at Worship Street of the case, Maynes v. Richards, the magistrate ordered defendant to pay the maximum sum weekly.

Alice Box, of Mint-street, Borough, was charged, on remand, at Southwark with assaulting Minnie Boyd by stabbing her on the right wrist with a pair of scissors.

At Greenwich last week, Fredk. Hardy Ruffle, 36, was charged, on remand, with obtaining £100 by false pretences from West Chatten, composer, of Catford, under circumstances already reported. Prisoner was again remanded, prior to committal for trial.

On Saturday afternoon the East and West Molesey Sewage Works were formally opened in the presence of a large number of persons. The inaugural ceremony took place at the pumping station. The scheme has cost £26,000.

Charles Mead, labourer, was charged at Southwark with breaking a window, value £2 10s., at the Feathers, Waterloo Bridge-road. Prisoner said he was wet through, cold and hungry, and he broke the window in order to get locked up. Twenty-one days.—At the same court last week, Alfred Oliver was fined 10s. or 7 days for being in the unlawful possession of a crust stand, which appeared to have been stolen from an eating-off.

At Reading last week, a servant girl stated that three weeks ago when coming from church she met a well-dressed young man who represented himself as a carpenter employed by a well-known firm in the town.

He also said that he was about to start in business, and the girl being attached to him lent him £20. The young man had not been heard of since.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on the body of Frank Preston, aged 6 weeks, son of an upholsterer, living at Caledonian-road.—It was shown that the deceased had been ill since birth, suffering from pneumonia and bronchitis, caught a chill, but she was not regarded as dangerously ill. Her daughter, however, on awaking on Tuesday morning discovered her mother lying dead by her side. Dr. Cassidy said death was due to syncope whilst deceased was suffering from heart disease and congestion of the lungs.—The Coroner: I suppose the cold she caught superadded to her other ailments, and proved fatal?—Witness: Yes.—Verdict accordingly.

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

In the whole of the metropolis there were but 11 deaths from influenza last week. Bristol and West of England Press Fund's annual banquet is fixed for Dec. 7 at Bristol. The largest wrought iron pillar is at Delhi, in India. It is 60 ft. high, and weighs 17 tons. The largest theatrical building is the Grand Opera of Paris. It covers three acres.

The fashion of serving fish before meat began in 1562.

The earliest mention of shoes is in an Egyptian papyrus, about 2200 B.C.

In England in 1313 a lamb was worth 8s.; two dozen eggs threepence.

The tallest chimney in the world is that of a chemical manufactory in Glasgow, 474 ft.

Sixteen London infants under 1 year of age were last week suffocated while in bed with their parents.

Some specimens of medieval helmets, at least 11 lb. in weight, are preserved in the European museums.

The Spanish broad-brimmed hat has not changed either in style or material for over 300 years.

There are 1,100 steamships traversing the four great ocean routes. The first is that across the Atlantic.

Fried shrimps and grasshoppers are sold in the markets of Mexico; each are cooked whole and eaten so.

The cardinal's red hat is emblematic of his readiness to shed his blood in defence of the Church and its doctrines.

For 400 years after the 10th century the use of hoods on both cloaks and gowns was universal throughout Europe.

The chronology of both the Chinese and the Hindoos is fairly reliable as far back as 2200 B.C., before which it becomes misty.

At Melbourne the cabmen have been almost ruined by omnibuses and street cars, and are glad to accept threepenny fares.

The "Era of the French Republic," or the "French Revolutionary Era," began Sept. 22, 1792, and ended Dec. 31, 1808.

Among the Jews of the kingdom a very important epoch was that of the commencement of Solomon's temple, in May, 1013 B.C.

For many centuries the Chinese have doted all their public acts, documents, and drolology from the acclamations of the Emperors.

Crescent-shaped iron knives are used as currency by many African tribes south of the Soudan.

The earliest wheat grew on the plateau of Armenia, where this plant once existed as a native grass.

The heaviest fibrous substance used for textile fabrics is flax, which is twice as heavy as water.

The old-fashioned beaver hat was made with a body of rabbit's fur, the outside nap being of beaver.

Krem, on the Danube, a place of 10,000 souls, has just celebrated its 300th anniversary as a city.

The deepest ocean soundings slightly exceed 46,000 fms.; they were made near Tristan d'Acuna.

The hat of Napoleon is as well known as his face. It was the style of the artillery school at Brienne.

An eminent Austrian physician declares that rheumatism can be cured by a plentiful diet of ripe fruit—"Family Doctor."

The spire of the Cologne Cathedral is 510 ft. high, and that of the Strasburg Cathedral is 668 ft. high.

The lowest tides, where any exist at all, are at Panama, where two feet is the average rise and fall.

The loftiest active volcano is Cotopaxi. It is 18,800 ft. high, and its last great eruption was in 1855.

Seventy-five fresh cases of fever were admitted to the district hospitals of the Asylums Board from various parts of the metropolis on Tuesday.

The Burmese boy who misses his education is looked down upon as no better than a girl, there being no schools for female children in Burma.

The natives of Alaska seldom change their clothes, unless they are worn out. They are considered the filthiest race of beings on the earth.

The Hindoos content themselves with cleaning their hands with common clay or soap nuts, which answer the purpose better than one might expect.

There were two total eclipses of the sun in the year 1712 and two in 1889. This rare phenomenon will not happen again until the year 2057.

From the date of the creation to that of the Flood the Hebrew version calculates 1,656 years, the Septuagint 2,262, the difference being 606 years.

An electric road, with a single overhead rail, from which the cars will be suspended, will unite Hall's with Leipzig, Saxony. The 20 miles trip will be made, it is anticipated, in 15 minutes.

A painful shock was caused at Lowestoft by the sudden death of Mr. T. Richards, auctioneer and fish salesman, who also carried on business at Hull, Grimsby, Scarborough, and Penzance. Mr. Richards was 47.

At East Grinstead, Amos Sheppard was committed to the Sussex Assizes on a charge of perjury at the recent local election. Prisoner's defence was that he was persuaded by a member of the urban council to give a false name.

The young Cree husband is a stranger within his wife's parents' gates till he is the father of "the little Buffalo," or whatever his child's name may be. He has now a status, is recognised, and is no longer boy-cotted.

Tattooing is becoming all the rage, especially among society people. An M.P. recently brought his wife and five children to a professional tattooer, and had them "decorated" with their names and address. The object is to facilitate identification in case of accident.

In 1405, while digging for a foundation for the church of St. Mary-at-Hill, in London, the body of Alice Hackney was discovered. It had been buried 175 years, and yet the skin was whole, and the joints pliable. It was kept above ground four days without annoyance, and then re-interred.

On the arrival of the P. and O. steamship *Massilia* at Plymouth on Monday, intelligence was received of a terrible fatality on board, due to an accident to the boiler's safety valve. Three firemen were severely scalded. One died almost immediately, and the other two were left at Brindisi Hospital in a dying condition.

Some children were playing on the banks of the Vauxhall Pond, Hampstead Heath, when they noticed that the swans which are kept there were pecking at a large black object in the centre of the pond. They called the attention of a workman to what they had seen, and soon afterwards the police and health officers succeeded in dragging the object to the bank. It was then seen that it was the body of a well-dressed young man, about 5 ft. in height, in highly advanced state of decomposition.

Lieut. MacIver Campbell, 3rd Punjabis Cavalry, who was wounded in the Tochi Valley in August, has just been joined there by his wife, she being the first white lady who has ever travelled to the Waziristan frontier. Mrs. Campbell was telegraphed for from Simla, her husband's state having become rather alarming, the doctors fearing enteric fever, and, under the circumstances, the authorities granted permission for her to go up to the Tochi under armed escort.

Lieut. Campbell was much better when the mail left, but it will probably be some time

yet before his wound will admit of his being moved.

The first hat makers in France are mentioned during the reign of Charles VI, who ruled from 1399 to 1422.

The Duke of Bedford has given £500 towards the erection of a new Constitutional Club-house at Tavistock.

The 20 hours' endurance trial of H.M. sloop Torch has been abandoned owing to machinery defects.

Mr. W. H. Corrie, of Woking, who was injured in the recent accident to the Scotch express at St. Neots, died there on Monday.

Papier-mâché shoes for horses have been recently introduced, with, it is said, gratifying results.

A new volcano, which is emitting immense quantities of smoke, lava, and fire, has been discovered at Jacotan (Mexico).

In many parts of China paper shirts are used by the natives. They are said to be much warmer in cold weather than cotton.

The shipments of butter from Melbourne port, between Sept. 7 last and Nov. 16 inclusive, amounted to 2,900 tons.

A whaler was capsized in Sheerness harbour. The crew were rescued by boats from H.M.S. *Torch*.

Of the principal towns of England, the highest death rate last week was again at Liverpool—30.58 per 1,000; the lowest was at Huddersfield, 10.0 per 1,000.

There is a miniature Indian corn grown in Brazil. The ears are no longer than a little finger, and the grains are the size of mustard seeds.

The printing ink used on the Bank of England notes is made from naphtha smoke. It was formerly manufactured from grapestone charcoal.

The Aline schooner yacht has been purchased from the Prince of Wales by the Sultan of Turkey, and has left Cowes for the Mediterranean.

Bank-note paper is made of the best quality of linen rags, the linen being purchased in bolts and cut up by machinery for the purpose of making pulp.

A telegram from San José, California, states that Mr. Perrine, of the Lick Observatory, has discovered a comet with a short tail and a nucleus of the seventh magnitude.

A rare occurrence recently happened at Copenhagen, where a retired military officer celebrated his second silver wedding. He is 82, his second wife being 52.

A flowing well of petroleum was discovered in the Olympic Mountains in Washington last week. The oil is said to be identical in character with that of the Eastern wells.

The reigning Sovereign of Persia is always called by his subjects the Red King, from the colour of his turban. A red turban is Persia, the distinguishing mark of royalty.

Down to the depth of 200 fathoms, where daylight disappears, the eyes of a fish get constantly bigger and bigger. Beyond that depth small-eyed forms set in, with long fins developed to supplement the eyes.

Miss E. S. Hall, an English girl, who was born in Australia, has been awarded the German Mendelssohn Scholarship at the Leipzig Conservatory. A large number of German musical students were her competitors.

The quantity of pig iron shipped to foreign countries and British possessions from ports in the United Kingdom was 87,630 tons in October of the present year, 78,185 tons in October, 1894, and 89,928 tons in October, 1893.

The shawls of Cashmere are made between Hindostan and Tibet, from the wool of the camel, while their sheep also produce fine silky wool. The whole population is engaged in preparing the thread and weaving these articles for commerce.

The royal crown of Roumania is made of bronze, the metal once having done service in the shape of cannons. Specimens of metal from 62 different guns, each captured from some enemy, are included in the make-up of this oddly-constructed imperial insignia.

In Norway there is at present considerable speculation in waterfalls, which are purchased for their water-power rather than for scenic purposes. The fall at Rais, for instance, on the River Kniva, was recently disposed of for a considerable sum. It will be used as a factory.

A fire broke out on the premises of the Hammerton Distillery Co., Distillery-lane. It was some time before the outbreak was got under. The grain store was nearly burned out, the roof fell in, the brewhouse was almost burned out, and the boulder-house was damaged.

Dr. A. Flint, a New York authority on criminals, points out as an indication of the extreme rarity of possibly unjust convictions that "in the examination of nearly 150 convicted witnesses in the late investigation of the Elmira Reformatory, not more than one or two hesitated to admit their guilt."

There is a curious law in vogue in Switzerland which compels every newly-married couple to plant trees shortly after the marriage ceremony. The trees ordered to be planted on wedding-days are the pine and weeping willow, but on natal days the suggestive birch tree is selected.

Whether women shall practice as surgeons and physicians in Austria is a question now under consideration by the Government in consequence of a petition to be allowed to practise presented by Baroness Possauer. Prussia has just decided to throw open medical studies and degrees to women.

It is suggestive of the rigidity of the social formalism in Japan that the language contains no less than 18 synonymous for the personal pronoun "I," one for each class of people; and etiquette makes it unlawful for a person belonging to one rank in society to make use of the pronoun pertaining to another.

Official details have been announced of an important scheme of railway extension. It is proposed to start a new line from Portsmouth to join the G.W. at Basingstoke and the S.E. at Shalford, near Guildford, the Basingstoke section crossing the S.W. line at Alton, and a junction with the Guildford branch being effected at East Tisted.

Sentences have been pronounced in the case of the students concerned in the demonstrations against the Hungarian flag during the recent visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Agram. Of the 53 accused only four were acquitted. The ring-leader, M. Radic, was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, and the remaining 48 to terms varying from 3 to 2 years.

The station at South Acton, on the North London line, was discovered to be on fire on Monday. Most of the station buildings being of wood, the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon the fire was burning furiously on both sides of the line. The arrival of the fire engines was delayed by the fog, which was very thick at that hour, and the whole station was practically destroyed before the flames were extinguished.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at Richmond, at a dinner given in aid of the building fund to the Royal Naval and Artillery Forces, and the first question which should be considered was the condition of the Navy, upon which depended the existence of the Empire. But the Navy must support the Army, and he hoped that the feeling would be one Service, one Army, and one Navy.

On the proposal of the Public Prosecutor, the Imperial Tribunal at Leipzig have rejected the appeal lodged by the authorities of the Alexian Monastery at Marienberg (where Father Forbes, of Aberdeen, was confined for 3 years as a lunatic) against the acquittal of the innkeeper Mellage and 2 others on the charge of having published slanderous statements reflecting on the fathers of the

asylum. Appellants were ordered to pay costs of the proceedings.

London had only 21 hours of bright sun-shine last week.

Mr. E. H. Alderson has been appointed private secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. J. Freshfield, rector of Windlesham, is the new rural dean of Woking.

Prince Charles of Denmark has left Sandringham, and has rejoined his ship for a cruise in the West Indies.

Till 1018 Norwich, now a town 20 miles inland, was a maritime port, giving a tribute of a last of herrings to the Abbey of Edmundsbury.

The number of failures in England and Wales gauged last week was 166. The summer in the corresponding week of last year was 181, showing a decrease of 15.

Sir C. Scott, general manager of the L. & S.W. Railway, who recently underwent a successful operation for cataract, is making satisfactory progress.

Mr. D. Moody, the Evangelist, will soon begin a series of revival services at Atlanta, Galena, in a tabernacle seating 7,000 people, which has just been built for him.

Many chronological authorities date from the foundation of the world, but the widest possible diversity exists as to when this event occurred.

The "era of Alexandria" was adopted by many early Christians, who assumed the interval between Adam and Christ to have been 5,500 years.

Smokers are less liable than non-smokers to contract diphtheria and other throat diseases in the ratio of 1 to 20. So says Prof. Hajak, of Vienna.

A Spanish mathematician, figuring out average allowance of sleep, illness, and the like, says a man 30 years of age has only really lived about 14 or 15 years.

Sir B. Richardson thinks that the normal period of human life is about 110, and that 7 out of 10 average people could live that long if they lived in a right way.

Mr. J. Button, a well-known solicitor of Newmarket, died there on Sunday. He had for some years occupied prominent official posts in Newmarket.

The living is the second most valuable in Newmarket, after that of his son, Mr. T. Garnier, canon of Norwich Cathedral, who has accepted it.

Upwards of £36,000 is the amount which the Battersea Vestry proposes to spend during the winter for the benefit of the unemployed.

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